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Leaders of 20 years.
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CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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money, hence benefit
by other men's experience,
ROYAL WEST
END at Rs. 185 is the
greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE &
MOTOR Co.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 46 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date About.	Steamer.	Tons.	
23rd Feb.	Angora	4,26[illegible]	to Marseilles only
28th "	Armenia	[illegible]	
6th Mar.	Nyanza †	6,59[illegible]	
13th "	Khyber	9,9[illegible]	
14th "	Bremen	[illegible]4	Extra
20th March	Devanha	8 09[illegible]	
27th March	Morea	[illegible]0 89	to Marseilles only
3rd April	Kashmir	8 84	

† Conveying Troops.

*The Morea will terminate her voyage Marseilles where passengers and baggage for London will be transferred direct to the Mantua which will await her arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
18th March	Dilwara	5,278	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
23rd Feb.	Linga	Karachi via Kath Ports.
24th "	C[illegible]ki[illegible]	Karachi
26th "	Karoa	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ld.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Yeboshi Maru	M. Kitamura	3953	19th Feb.	26th Feb
Nagano Maru	M. Tomita	3819	15th Feb	26th Feb
Kimi Maru		8193	9th Feb.	3rd Mar
*Yetorofu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar
Yenshin Maru	C Hidashima	4021	28th Feb.	12th Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Kilee Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ld.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 458,00[illegible]

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY. JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Bushu Maru.	K Uchi[illegible]	18th Feb	23rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru	T Yasuda	18th Feb	25th Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	2[illegible]th Feb	10th Mar	Japan
Indo Maru	S. Arai	28th ..	10th Mar.	Japan
Shingo Maru.	..	12th Mar.	23rd	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Yusen Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages, and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic address "Jalanath".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kalantan)
Kwala Lumpur
Madras
Mauritius
New York
Penang
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 19TH MAY 1895

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,722	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,30,592	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bombay
Calcutta
Cawnpore
Delhi
D. I. Khan
Ferozepore
Gujranwalla
Gujrat
Hapur
Hoshiarpur
Hyderabad (Sindh)
Jullundhur
Jammu
Jhelum City
Karachi
Kasur
Lahore City
Lyallpur
Ludhiana
Multan City
Peshawar City
Patiala
Rawalpindi
Sargodha
Sialk
Srinagar
Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

London
New York
Shanghai
Hongkong
Singapore
Batavia
Semarang
Soorabaya
Tokyo
Kobe
Osaka
Yokohama
Moji
Amoy
Canton
Foochow
Hankow
Kiukiang
Swatow
Ako
Giran
Kagi
Karenko
Keelung
Mukung
Taitoh
Shinchiku
Taichu
Taman
Takow
Tamsui
Towen
Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,02,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Kingomachi
Dotonbori
Hakata
Hankaw
Hiroshima
Honolulu
Hyogo
Kawaguchi
Kobe
Kure
Kurume
Kyoto
London
Moji
Nagoya
Nakanoshima
New York
Nihama
Onomichi
San Francisco
Seattle
Semba
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Tokyo
Toriaburacho
Wakamatsu
Yanai
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 032.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

R. P. SHRINGSWELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 26,000,[illegible]

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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DIRECTORS:

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Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooerjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

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Secretaries and Manager.

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Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

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Estd. 1891

Head Office
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Chief Agents:
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats,	at Rs. 15/- each,
Georgette Hats,	at " 15/- "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats,	at Rs. 20/- "
Yameshanta Hats,	at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI

MERCERS. MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 479.

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Marine Agency of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of this Company.

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the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency

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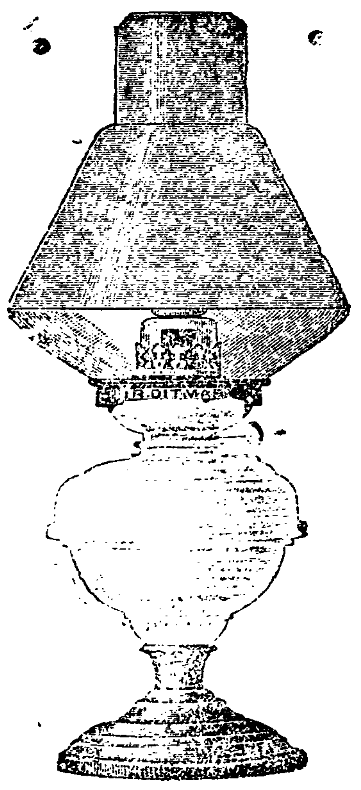

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Special Line:—
STORM PUNKHA PROOF LAMPS.

Complete Household Requisites,
Crookery, Cutlery, Glass & Electroplate ware.
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KEROSINE OIL HEATERS.
Specially invented for the WINTER.

S. Bannister & Co., Ld.
The Lamp Warehouse.
43, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2800.
Telegrams "DALADIN," Bombay

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WILLIAM'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE

CURES INFLUENZA
within
48 ours.

WILLIAM & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
Opp. Grant Medical College Byculla
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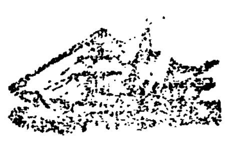
MASHIHA—HAIR DYE



This specific turns grey hair to raven-like blackness. Not only this, but it serves as a tonic to the scalp, gives a peculiar glossy appearance and cools the head. Having acquired good many valuable and important herbs by staying with great and learned ascetics and fakirs I have prepared this dye. It is a purely vegetable preparation free from alcoholic and injurious substances. Not the least fear of turning the grey hair into red or brown by the use of the same. Rely on me and use it once and I assure you that there will be no disappointment, but full satisfaction. Prospectus can be had on application.

Price Re. 1-4-0 per phial.
Price Rs. 12-0-0 per dozen.
Postage Extra.

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is the latest result of Western research. Massage diet and climate work wonders in the course of a fortnight, and fit you for a year's toil.

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Basavangudi, Bangalore.

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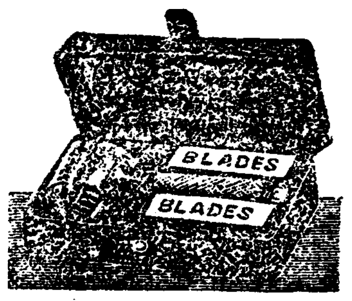
RESHARPENED.,

Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz Under six As. 2 each. Arbens and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-closed" model in satin-lined Nickel case, Rs. 13 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia Bombay.



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DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—

The **GEM** safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL

PRICE, Rs. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

V. K. RANADE,
MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

C.B. 698.

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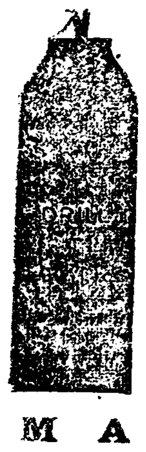

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ryan Electro-Platin Works
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CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Re 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
255, Sk. Mr. St., Market, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Willingdon Sport Club
Polo Tournament

MONDAY 23rd at 5 p. m.

GRASSHOPPERS	C. I. H.
H. H. Maharajah of Baria	Duffadar Sundra Singh
H. H. Thakor Sahib Kathiawar	Capt. Aitken
Abdul Aziz	Res. Bachhitar Sing
Jirat Singh	Jen. Kehar Singh

C. H. I. 1 Goal Start
5-45 p. m.

JODHPUR	C. INDIA TEAM
K. Hamut Singh	H. H. Maharajah of Rutlam
Thakor Prithi Singh	Ruttanji
Ram Singh	Ghulam Mahomed
Bhoor Singh	Mahomed Eshak

Jodhpur 2 Goals Start

Finals will be played on Thursday 26th at 5-30 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9 30 P.M.
return visit of
R. B. Salisbury
and his full London Company and production of
"The Quaints"
In
"Pierrotland"

ARTISTES:—

Miss Dorothy James	**Soubrette**
,, Hilda Denton	**Soprano**
,, Ella Cameron	**Danseuse**
,, Josephine Cantor	**Siffleuse**
Mr. Ernest Scovell	**Tenor**
,, Grahame Doncaster	**Baritone**
,, Jack Strachy	**Pianist**
and	
Mr. R. B. Salisbury	**Comedian.**

Special Children's Matinee Saturday 28th at 5 p.m.

THE QUAINTS ARE THE FIRST COMPANY THAT HAVE VISITED INDIA DIRECT FROM LONDON FOR OVER THREE YEARS.

Intending patrons are earnestly advised to secure their seats well in advance.

Despite the enormous expenditure entailed, there will be no advance in prices.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

The Entire Programme will be Changed Frequently

PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

Splendid New Picture Bill.

Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Friday at 6-30 p. m.

the five reel FOX Photoplay
"The Devil's Wheel."

Peculiar adventure of noble born girl in Paris Loses sweet temper and shows most vicious nature of all *apaches.*

A Delightful Entertainment!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EMPRESS

To-Day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

METRO PICTURES CORPORATION
Presents
Viola Dana
IN
'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'

A Play of Winsome Charm and Variety.

WINSOME VIOLA DANA
IN
The delightful Adventures of a Delightful Girl.

'THE GOLD CURE'

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF

INTOLERANCE

LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

A Romeo and Juliet love in Paris the Beautiful, terminated by the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

And finally a modern romance of a sweet young girl who battles successfully against the odds of adversity, temptation and harrowing underworld opposition in a tense drama, full of thrilling episodes——The great Labour Strike——The Frame-up of the Girl's husband——The reprieve from Execution.

MR. POCHKHANAWALLA'S PARTY

Given at Calcutta in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, General Manager, The Central Bank of India, Ld.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

Farewell Performances! Farewell Performances!!

T. Daniel Frawley
PRESENTS
The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes
To-day Monday February 23rd at 9-30 p. m.
By Special Request

"LIGHTNIN"

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m, Plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre.

The Monument of the Motion Picture Art.

The Experience of Saturday and Sunday—the two days that have elapsed—has conclusively proved that the Bombay Public is not slow to appreciate a genuinely good Film whenever and whereever it is screened.

The maddening rush during all the Ten Shows on the Booking offices of the.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

has amply fulfilled the expectations while Messrs K. D. and Brothers, Bombay, entertained of this Film which presenting it to their innumerable patrons at a stupefying cost.

"CLEOPATRA"

The William Fox version of the "Siren of the Nile"—the awful Queen of Egypt, who toyed with the destinies of Empires, and the reputations of conquerors— has taken Bombay by storm.

Wait not a day longer, for our Theatre is being beseiged by clamouring crowd. It is just possible you may not obtain a chance to get in.

"Cleopatra"

Cleopatra's victories were feminine ones. She defeated great Generals—not with armies, not with bayonets or cannon but with her womanly wiles. Her Smile played the greatest part in her conquests; her lips stirred great men of history into a willingness to die in her behalf.

Cleopatra undoubtedly makes the most effective character of all rulers of the ancients for Screen presentation, It is this great task Mr Fox has assigned to Miss Bara, the gretaest modern portrayer of dramatic roles.

This William Fox production is a gorgeous spectacle—made magnificent by the beautiful detail of Ancient Roman settings, costumes and characters,

The Programme includes a Comedy.

Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-end Cinema.

(New Churney Road)

CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH

Presents an unique unity

Thrills—Suspense.—Action—Force—Punch—Pep—Power.

IT'S A PHOTOPLAY UNUSUAL. SEE IT THIS WEEK AT

Cinema Majestic

Four Houses Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30. Prices, as Usua

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HOUDINI

The Master Mystery
FIFTH WEEK
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

THE
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.

THE
EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"SPLENDID COWARD"

A Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The Story of a Son's Sacrifice to shield his Mother.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

BALLET AT THE EMPIRE

Grand Display of Dancing and

BALLET

Arranged by Miss Shackell
Under the distinguished patronage of
Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd
in aid of the
Children's Welfare Organization

Tuesday	March 2nd	5-30 p.m.
Wednesday	,, 3rd	5-30 p.m.
Thursday	,, 4th	9-30 p.m.

Tickets—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 each.

Plan and particulars at office of Messrs. Rose & Co.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

The only picture Palace in Bombay Showing Pathe the Super-Productions.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

Showing to-night another Pathe Photo play in six parts entitled

THE WORLD AFLAME
THE WORLD AFLAME
THE WORLD AFLAME

Featuring the famous actor
FRANK KEENAN
Also showing
Pathe Gazette

The arrival of the Ali Brothers in Bombay and the departure of Mahmed Ali to England (Topical).

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

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Uncommon and unadulterated
Pure Hill Honey 12 as, Per lb.
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Shilajit as. 12 Per Tola

Special concession for large consignments

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DEHRA DUN, U. P.

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nerves.

Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.,
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¼th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Type copying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day. for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent PROOF READERS with a knowledge of English and Gujarati. Apply to Box No. 113, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8869

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent and honest COMPOUNDER. Pay Liberal. See Dr KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar. 8879

WANTED by a Bank in Bombay one or two experienced CLERKS. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8..

WANTED—EDITOR experienced and who can write on commerce, etc., for a weekly Hindi Journal, newly to be published in Bombay. State terms to Box No 110, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8865

WANTED—TYPIST, (Lady Preferred) Conversant with Office routine and General Correspondence. Apply stating terms and reference to Box No. 107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8847

WANTED—Additional experienced GRADUATE for Tutorial High School Ahmedabad, starting salary according qualifications. Prospects at least Rs. 250. Apply to MANAGER. 8450

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, experienced in export, import accounts and general Office Work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 90, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8786

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

WANTED by large European Mercantile Firm in Bombay, CONFIDENTIAL MALE or FEMALE SHORTHAND TYPIST. Must be strong in English, reliable, accurate and trustworthy with good previous experience. Good salary and prospects to suitable applicant. Apply Box No. 82, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8752

WANTED—ASSISTANTS conversant with Construction Costs accounts, Stores purchases and filing, only experienced men in each Department need apply stating salary required to MANAGER, Tata Power Company, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 8824

WANTED—Two CLERKS, knowing office work and correspondance of a cotton exporting firm. Apply sharp to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8843

WANTED—A thoroughly practical PARSEE or INDIAN first or second class Engineer for an up-country Mill. Reply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to Box No. 108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8860

WANTED—Following establishment for Cotton Ginning Factories in the Punjab. (1) MANAGER, having practical experience of running a factory and sales and purchase of Kapas, an all round businessman. Salary Rs. 100-150. (2) An EXPERT in sales and purchases of Cotton, Kapas, Wheat, Oilseeds, etc., to work as Secretary and Inspector of all the Factories. Salary Rs. 150-200. (3) ACCOUNTANT qualified and experienced in English Book-keeping. A superior man to control all accounts at Head Office. Salary Rs. 75-100. (4) ACCOUNTANTS and LEDGER KEEPERS. Salary Rs. 45-50. (5) CLERKS with knowledge of English correspondence to work as Store-keepers. Salary Rs. 35-45. (6) SHORTHAND TYPIST, with general knowledge of accounts and correspondence, etc. Salary Rs. 75-100. (7) ORDINARY TYPISTS with knowledge of English. Salary Rs. 30-40. (8) CASHIER with good knowledge of accounts in Urdu. Salary Rs. 30-40. Security in case of Nos. 1 and 8, required, either personal or cash. Apply to Box No. 116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8881

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CLOTH ESTIMATE CLERK for a Local Mill in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8866

WANTED—An able experienced and energetic MANAGER or WORKING PARTNER, European or Indian, for a firm of General Merchants and Contractors. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 115, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 8874

SITUATION WANTED.

A Parsi M.B.B.S. with hospital experience desires to join a local practioner on reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 96, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8806

WANTED.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—Large English firms wanting accommodation for shops and hotel business, on large scale (for about 100 visitors), on the Mall Lahore, which can be built to suit their requirements. Please correspond stating particulars and the rent willing to pay. Apply to Box No. 117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8882

FOR SALE.

HUMBER, B.S.A., Premier, Swift, Pioneer and Crescent Cycles at specially reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. "PIONEER HOUSE", Aboo Lane, Meerut. 8815

FOR SALE.—Excellent apportunity.—One Complete WORKSHOP, consisiting Lathes Drilling Machine, Shaping machine, Electric Motor. Apply Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8832

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and hal bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran 7465

A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road, Station. 8875

SHARE BROKERS—Gentlemen desirious to sell or purchase shares of the Cement and other limited companies Gwalior State will please apply to—TAYAL & CO., GWALIOR. 8631

OILS.—Cocoanut oil Gingilly oil groundnut oil, Castor oil, Ghee. For best qualities and cheap sorts. Write at once to M. WAZIRUDDIEN, Wholesale Merchant and Proprietor, the East Coast Alluminium Works, Rajahmundry, Godavery Dist. Telegrams: WAZIRUDDIEN, RAJAHMUNDRY.

YES you may come to us even if you wan an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy tha we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY, MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A large GODOWN. Apply HAJI AHMED HAJI HASAM, Glasswala, 75-77 Kanibeker Street, Mandvi. Box No. 3. 8742

TO LET—For Hindoos Vejiterians only, Half Block of Ground Floor of Kennedy House, near Kennedy Bridge with E. L. F. from 1—4—20. Apply PRANJIVANDAS within. 8839

SHOW ROOMS or DECENT SHOPS TO LET, new building Motiwalla Mansion, Gowalia T. Dd., opposite Petit Statue. Apply owner at PREMISES. 8872

TO LET—Up-to date FLATS in Gell Street (Club Road), rent from Rs. 210 to 270 per month and also at Walkeshawar Road from Rs. 250 to 450 per month. Apply SOLE AGENTS, The Orient House, Agency, 31, Hummum Street, Fort. 8867

TO BE LET—Mount Abu—To let for the season beginning from the 1st of March to 30th June inst. on the beautiful charming Hill Station; nice convenient and furnished bungalows, houses and flats, situated on the Main Road just at the entrance of the civil station. Rent moderate ranging from Rs. 125 to Rs. 1,000 for the season. Apply to the MANAGER c/o Messrs. Hiralal Thakordas & Co., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road. 8776

TO LET—GROUND and two UPPER FLOORS of a building under construction at Colaba, accommodation on each floor, Drawing, Dining Billiard and three Beds with attached bath rooms. Verandah on East and West, outhouse detached. Alterations to suit the convenience of the intending tenants will be made. Please apply Taraporvala and Bharoocha, Architects, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 8889

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE.

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 REARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1921, for all or any of the following Schedules on the date mentioned against them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

To be delivered into the C. A.'s Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, 1st March, 1920.

Tenders for the supply of

Schedule No.	Description.
21	Electrical Goods.
22	Files and Rasps.
25	Grease and Oils.
33	Motor Accessories.
40	Oil Kerosine.
41	Oil Linseed and Turpentine.
42	Oil Lubricating.
43	Oil, Paint, Varnish, etc.
45	Paint.
60	Tubes and Tyres for Motors.

To be delivered into the C. A.'s Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, 1920.

2	Axes, Pick, Shovels and Spade.
15	Carriage Fittings and Harness.
26	Hardware.
31	Metals.
32	Miscellaneous Articles.
48	Plumbers' Stores.
55	Shipchandlers' Stores.
59	Tools.

To be delivered into the C. A.'s Office up to 1 p.m. (B.T.), on MONDAY, 8th March, 1920.

4	Baskets Bamboo.
5	Baskets Cane and Cane.
7	Bins Sanitary.
9	Bolts and Nuts.
10	Broom and Ribs Goa.
16	Charcoal and Firewood.
17	Cloth Dungry.
19	Crockery, Glassware, Lampware.
53	Salt, Soap and Soda.

To be delivered into the C. A.'s Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on THURSDAY, 11th March, 1920.

11	Brushes.
14	Caps and Coats.
20	Cutlery.
27	Leather Goods.
28	Leather Hides Country and Europe.
29	Line Coir.
36	Nose Strings.
38	Oil Castor and Sweet.
39	Oil Cocoanut.
49	Rope Coir and Rubber Hand.

To be delivered into the C. A.'s Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on THURSDAY, 18th March, 1920.

6	Belting.
13	Canvas.
23	Globes Glass Pine.
44A	Paulins Canvas.
50	Rope Cotton.
51	Rope Manila.
54	Shafts Wooden.
62	Waste Cotton.
64	Yarn.
3	Balls and Ball Valve.
12	Buckets.
24	Globes and Lanterns B.M.C.

To be delivered into the C. A.'s Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1920.

30	Lock Brass and Iron.
34	Nails Pins, Shoes, Washers.
35	Nails and Screws Iron.
37	Nuts, Rivets and Washers.
44	Packings.
47	Pitch and Tar.
52	Rubber Goods.
56	Steel Cast.
58	Testers Smoke.

Tender and Contract forms will be issued free of charge, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's office.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper,
Bombay Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla.

8885

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of February 1920 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, resolution to the following effect, viz.:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that one or more persons to be named by the meeting be appointed liquidator or liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

2. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part, and the Tata Mills Ltd. of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Tata Mills Ltd. in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company Oriental Buildings Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day March 1920 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the abovementioned meeting, and of considering, and if thought fit confirming as Special Resolutions the abovementioned resolutions.

The draft agreement referred to in the second resolution will be open to inspection of the members at the registered office of the Company between 23rd and 26th instant during office hours.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.

Oriental Buildings,
Fort, Bombay,
The 14th day of February, 1920.

8716

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

MATERIAL.	Minimum quantity sabable.
Bedford cord cotton Khaki 27"	yards. 500
Cotton long cloth bleached 27"	do. 5000
Flannelette cotton 27"	,, 1000
Cotton Brown 31"	,, 1000
Flannel Union Grey 28"	,, 1000
do. 54"	,, 1000
Do. Natural 30"	,, 1000
Towelling cloth 28"	,, 1000
Drill cotton khaki 27"	,, 1000
Pagri Cloth Khaki 36"	,, 2000
Union Blanket Cloth 54"	,, 500
Blue Dungri Cloth 27"	,, 1000
Putto Cloth	,, 500
Mosqueto Netting Various widths	,, 1000
Cloth Drab Waterproof for great Coats 54"	,, 5 0
Blankets Woollen	No. 100
Do. cotton	No. 100
Foot Bandages	No. 1000
Woollen Mittens	airs. 1000
Kit Bags	No. 500
Khaki Kullahs	No. 1000
Webbing Cotton Khaki 2"	Yards. 5000
Tape ,, ,, ½"	,, 5000
,, ,, ,, ¾"	,, 5000
,, ,, Drab 1"	,, 5000
,, ,, Grey ½"	,, 5000
White Flannelette Shirts	No 5000
,, ,, Vests	No. 500
Tooth Brushes	No. 1000

The above stores are available at the Bombay depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subjects to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to selects samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore, obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible. Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY,
CAPTAIN,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Customs House,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET—Or long lease, a suitable up-to-date spacious ground floor will railed for Bank purposes at the junction of Hornby Road. Apply sharp Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8530

MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS have already been posted to all shareholders. Those who have not received the same should communicate with the Agents. The shareholdes who have not yet paid up their allotment moneys are requested to pay the same into the office of the mills on or before the 28th day of February after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

Dated this 20th February, 1920.

(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.

"Henshaw Building",
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 8862

FOR SALE (Brand New).

ONE Iaille Perfection Marine Engine 20 H.P. 4 cylinder, Magneto (Bosch. Ignition. Starting on petral (2 Schebler carburators) running on kerosine (four vaporisers). Two stroke circulating pump. Silent water cooled exhaust. Built in type reversing gear 22nd January, 1920. JAL DINSHAW & Co., No. 6, Patni Building Princess Street. 8751

NOTICE.

THE Supply and Transport Embarkation, Bombay, OFFICERS' MESS is now CLOSING DOWN. All outstanding bills and claims must be submitted to the HONORARY SECRETARY prior to 15th March, 1920, after which date no claim can be entertained.

G. WARDELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
President.

8849

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

WANTED for immediate employment, two SHORTHAND-TYPISTS. Must be thoroughly competent in both Shorthand, Typewriting and General Correspondence work.

Pay to start with will range from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per mensem, plus war allowance (Rs. 20 so long as it is admissible) according to qualifications.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer

Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 20th February, 1920.
8850

NOTICE.

MARINE ENGINEERS, with Second Class Certificates (Parsi or Mohomedan), required for the Zanzibar Government. Salary Rs. 300 per month, and house allowance Rs. 30 per month. For further particulars apply to:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India,
East African Protectorates,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
8894

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE 11TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Marsland Price and Co., Ltd., which was convened on Monday, the 23rd February, 1920, at 5 p.m. at the registered office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, has been POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March 1920, at 4-30 p.m.

(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
8884

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS for the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on Rs. 45 per mensem including War allowance with prospects of being made permanent. Those having passed either School Final or Matriculation Examination need only apply. Persons knowing typewriting will be preferred.

Apply to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, Bombay. 8886

KRISHNARAJA HALL, MYSORE CITY.

1. Designs for a new Representative Assembly Hall to be erected in Mysore City are hereby invited from Architects.

2. The Hall would have to accommodate about 600 persons, and the cost should not to exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Prizes of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, will be awarded for two such designs as shall be adjudged to be of sufficient merit by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and placed by them as first and second in order of merit.

4. The designs should be such as to suit the style of the buildings already existing in the vicinity. Information regarding details of accommodation required, site selected, etc. will be furnished by the Chief Engineer on payment of a sum of Rs. 20, which will be returned, to the competitor sending in bona fide designs (after the award has been made), or on return of the plans within a fortnight.

5. The drawings of the designs which have been awarded the prizes, will become the property of the Government.

6. The designs should reach the office of the CHIEF ENGINEER on or before the 31st of March, 1920.

7728

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1520 of 1918.

ESMAIL ALLARAKHIA of Bombay, Khoja Mohomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khoja Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) ABDULLA ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mohomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nall Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) MOHEMAD REHIMTULLA HAJI JOOSAB, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mohomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

RAMZAN JAFFER, of Bombay, Mohomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nall Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Applicant.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above suit on the 13th day of March, 1919, it was ordered inter alia that the applicant, Ramzan Jaffer do pay to the Plaintiff his costs of and incidental to the summons therein referred to and of that order when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, viz., Rs. 449-11-0.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 13th day of October, 1919, moveable property consisting of three bundles of Dhoties, Handkerchiefs and bed-sheets, was attached towards the satisfaction of the said order.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 10th day of January, 1920, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the Sheriff's office at the High Court, within the Fort of Bombay, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

8857

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRJIBHOY PIROSHA KARANI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon and called or known as Stone House situate at and fronting the Colaba Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1049 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 37 New No. [illegible], Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1 9624 assessed by the [illegible] Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 195 and Street No. 271 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sea on or towards the West partly by the property of Sorabji Edalji Warden and partly by a strip of land used as a private Road leading to Colaba Road, on or towards the North by the property of the executors of the late Hormusji Nowrojee Cooper and, on or towards the South by the property of Bai Cooverbai Kaikhoshru Alpaiwala.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,

8862 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Bombay, 20th February, 1920.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHHAGANLAL KESHAWAJI, who has himself contracted to purchase the property from KHARSHEDJI D. SHROFF has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 20, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land now redeemed from the payment of the cess, containing by admeasurement eight thousand three hundred and sixty, decimal point fourteen square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 16, 474, 487, 488, 502, 203, 478, 200, 488 and 489, New Nos. 11864 12492, 12140, 12485, 12148, 12486, 12484 and 12497. Old Survey No. —— and New Survey No. 1 2061, together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 522 (1), 522 (1a), 522 (1b), 522 (1bb), 522 (1c), 522 (1d) and 522 (1e), Street Nos. 155, 155aa, 155aaa, 155ab, 155aaaa, 155aaaaa, 155aaaaaa, and all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Dadar Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by Dadar Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Mia Saheb Abdul Alli Sharafalli but now of Abu Bakar Chandiwalla, and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of the Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of February 1920.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8863

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HIRALAL KURSONDAS has contracted to purchase from ESMAILJI ABDULALLY MATCHESWALLA and TYEBALLY EBRAHIM MATCHESWALLA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the Foras Freehold tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of Grant Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement One thousand three hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 12, New No. 1349, Old Survey No. 181 and New Survey No. 6986 and formerly assessed by the Municipality under Ward E Ward Nos. 2308, 1310 and 2312 and now under D Ward Nos. 3955, 3957 and 3959, Street Nos. 259, 261 and 263 and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the properties in possession of the Trustees of the Methodist Church and partly by the property of Ardesir Cursetji Powwalla on or towards the East by the said Methodist Church, on or towards the South by the said Grant Road and on or towards the West by a moiety of a common passage and beyond it by the property in possession of Dossabhoy Merwanji Shroff.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
8855 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EDALJI KAWASJI PALIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Port Trust Leasehold land, situate on Mody Estate at Frere Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the East by the said Frere Road, on the West by the Eastern Boulveard South, on the North by land in the occupation of Nowroji Nusserwanji Kakana and on the South by land in the occupation of Habib Ahmed and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 1892 (2) and Street No. 2A, Frere Road.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8877

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KADAR HAJI ESMAIL GOOL MAHOMED has areed to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule, hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, of otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the measuage tenement of building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,260 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land admeasuring 3,468 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 154, 155, 156, 156, 156, New No. 5003, Old Survey Nos. 1409, 1409, 1410, 1410, and 1518, and New Survey No. 9438 and which whole piece of land with the building thereon is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1035-1288 and 1236, Street Nos. 72—74—75—78—80—58 (1-2-3) 2—4—8 and bounded as follows:—e.e., to say on the East by the Apollo Street, aforesaid on the West by the property of Rustomji Karachiwalla, on the North partly by the property of St. Thomas Cathedral and partly by property belonging to the vendor and on the South by the Bruce Lane.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8788

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and creditors of PREMJI GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu, Merchant .... Deceased.

MORARJI PREMJI and LAXMIDAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu, Merchants, the sons of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Sandhurst Road in Bombay .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAVAKSHA JAMSEDJI DUBASH has entrusted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of Foras freehold tenure by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other pieces under Old Nos. 182, 183, 184, New No. 13700, New Survey No. 6988, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2319, Street No. 271B, and which premises are situate at Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by other portions of the leasehold land comprised in and demised by the said lease of 6th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine to Manekji Edalji Contractor and on or towards the East by the property of the said Manekji Edalji Contractor, and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Karim Hirji, but now of Framji Hormusji Sethna.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8876

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the BOMBAY BRUSH MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., and reduced

and

In the matter of the Petition of KARSONDAS PITAMBERDAS and PRANJIVANDAS KUBERDAS.

KARSONDAS PITAMBERDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort, and PRANJIVANDAS KUBERDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Directors of the Company residing at Dadar .... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt on the 21st day of February, 1920, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the Company from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 7,720 by issuing two shares of Rs. 10 each to each shareholder of the Company, is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt on the 22nd day of March, 1920.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1920.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
8890

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANDRAO G. PRADHAN had contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage or tenements standing thereon, situate at Chunam Kiln Road, now known as Lamington Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Lamington Road, on the West side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 305.91 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 75, New No. W/13572, Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. W/7386, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward D Ward No. 1899 (1), Street No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hanuman Ramprasad, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad, on or towards the East by the property of Vazir Kajee and on or towards the West by the Lamington Road.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of February, 1920.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8864

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Scrap Iron, Empty Casks, Wire and Manilla Rope, Life Belts, Wood, Steam Lighting Set, Troop Gear, Tail End Shafts, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 25th February 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. S. N. Co., Dockyard, Mazagon the following goods:—

Empty packing cases, paint kegs, comp. paint drums and ghee, biscuit and varnish tins, scrap iron, empty paint casks, old Manilla rope, life belts, steel wire rope, coir hawser, old scrap wood, steam lighting set, 65 volts and 50 volts, troop gear, matting, curtains, carpets, medical comforts, tail end shafts, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 BALES COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at the Presidency Mills Godown, Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of the Bharat Spg. and Wg. Mills Coy., the following Cotton Waste of the Hubli Mills:—

400 bales Lickerin Fly No. 1. (Hubli Mills).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF BIG CONSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 400 DOZ. INVERTED GAS MANTLES OF BRITISH MAKE, BIJOU SIZE, 50 C. P. AND SUITABLE FOR PETROL OR GAS.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd February 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A big consignment of about 400 doz inverted gas mantles of British make, bijou-size, 50 c. p. and suitalbe for Petrol or gas.

In lots of not less than 3 doz. each to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd day of February 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almarahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards sideboard, etc., etc.

The property of A. Atkinson, Esq:—

Household furniture such as drawing room suites, dining table, dining chairs, sweet toned piano by Gerrard Adam, billiard table, billiard bench black wood chiffoneers, easy chairs, cots, cupboards, corner cabinets, marble top dressing table, electric fans, fancy teapoys, curtains, writing table platedware, etc.

Brief size type-writer, copying press, revolving office chair, office tables and chair Safe by Godrej.

By order of the office concerned:—

200 doz. China cover switches.
59 bottles silver nitrate caustic.
40 casks each 100 lbs. flat nails.
About 17 cwts. Hemp hammock.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE & INTEREST IN THE KHOTI RIGHT OF THE VILLAGE OF GHAT-KOPER.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Abdula Haji Soomar, an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd day of February 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, the right title and interest of the said Insolvent as per particulars mentioned as follows:—

PARTICULARS.

All that right title and interest of the deceased Insolvent Haji Abdoola Haji Soomar in the Khoti rights, comprised in the Kowl granted by John Sutherland Law Esq., Acting Collector of Thana to Ruttonji Edalji on the 31st day of December 1845 and which Khoti right consists of the right to collect and receive the fixed annual ground rent or Thoka from the sooti tenants of Ghat-Koper noted in the Government Soot Book to the payment of annual ground rent of Rs. by the Khote to Government every year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the said Official Assignee at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 23rd February, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 174 CASKS ENGLISH CEMENT HAND BRAND.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Keshavji Ramdas, at his godown at Nisanpada Road, and on, account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs N M Hargovandas and Co.:—

98 casks English Cement, Hand Brand.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ambalal Hirachand:—

76 casks English Cement, Hand Brand.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 34 TONS AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN HOOKER ELECTRIC & CO.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Akbar press godown near Cranac Bunder by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. J. Moni and Co.

About 34 tons American Caustic Soda 77 per cent. Manufactured by the well-known Hooker Electric Co. Packed in iron drums each containing 720 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th and THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc. consisting of six bales of blankets, bales of C P goods, cases of colours, 15 bales of gunnies, 2 cases boots new, bicycles, one lot water pipes, big iron joint pipes, machinery indigo, assafoetida, tins of ghee, white stone statues, silk bordered turbans, saddles, clarionet, cases of household articles, trunks and boxes, twist, provisions, brass and copperware, umbrellas, old clothing, rose water, cylinders, empty casks, grain, leather one lot empty baskets, etc etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bundles of steel hoops, bundles of brass pots, cask of soda cask of bar soap, cask of papers, cask of luggage, pieces of brass, bags of sweeping grain bags of cotton seed, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of tilly, bags of wheat, bags of jawri, bags of bajri, bags of country drug bundles of empty gunny bags, bales of C I goods, bales of printed forms box of lead pieces, bales of F P cotton, bundle of copper sheets, bundle of writing papers, box of brassware, kegs of Phynile, empty gas cylinders, empty wooden cases, box of locks, cases of tea, bundles of hemp, bundles of coir ropes, case of acid, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, DIAMOND, PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY

Suit No. 48 of 1920.

Navnitlal v. Hirbai.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following jewellery:—

Large diamond rings, diamond and ruby rings, bunches of pearls, pearl bangle and raifuls, pearl collar and necklace, gold kandora, pearl year ornaments with 3 pendants, gold links, gold mohur and gold franc pieces, gold and pearl lavangias, gold bracelets and collar, pearl nose ring, gold buttons, silver hooka with stand, silver tea set with tray, cigar case, silver thali cups and saucers tumbler etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 16 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, next to the Imperial Mansion (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and black wool also open carved household furniture, very rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, and dumb waiter, rich large and small carpets, electric table fan and lamps drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and table ornaments, terracotta figures, sweet tone cottage piano, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads mirror door cloth almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dessing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawwers, teapoys, hat stands reclining sofas, wall and table cloths, double meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Captain C. F. Tofts, Adjutant 1-13th G. I. P. Ry., Bn.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On Friday, 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Grey lands," No. 3 New Marine Lines, valuable household furniture, rich glass and chinaware, large and small carpets, sweet toned piano by Collard and Collard, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, single and double bedsteads, almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, writing tables, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of R. C. H. Barnard Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 24th inst. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the concerned:—

The building materials of a very large bungalow and a large coach house belonging to the late Seth Gordhandas Khatau at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church.

The materials are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT HOUSES, ETC., AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from the Owner Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with out houses stable kitchen, etc.,

All that piece or parcel of free holdland, together with the bungalow messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting on the Eastern side of Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under some of the following numbers that is to say old No. 616 new No. 2861 old Survey No. 81 and new Survey Nos. 7095, 7113 and 7119 and bounded on the East by a public passage called. Goswani, on the West by Peddar Road, on the North by the Bungalow of Dinshaw Nowroji Captain and on the South my the Bungalow of Shonji Akhai and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 3485(3) and Street Nos. 45, 47.

Negotiations in respect of lease for a period of 999 years at a rental of Rs. 25. per annum of a strip of land adjoining the above property and admeasuring 50 square yards or thereabouts and of which possession has already been given to the vendor are in progress with the Secretary of State for India in Council.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purshotumrai & Co., Solicitors to the Vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1920.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

NOVELS (BIG TYPE EDITION.)

Ellen Percy. 8 vols.	5	0
Mary Price. 8 vols.	5	0
The young Duchess. 4 vols.	3	0
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Mary Stuart. 2 vols.	1	4
Soldier's wife. 2 vols.	1	4
Seamstress. 2 vols.	1	0
Robert Macaire. 2 vols.	1	0
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Young Fisherman. (complete)	0	10
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue. 2 vols.	1	0

and other novels.

POSTAGE FREE for those who buy for not less than five Rupees at a time, till 30—4—20.

Apply to:—THANALAKSHMI & Co.,
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DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT
Restores
The weak and rickety
CHILDREN
K. T. DONGRE & Co.
Girgaon, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 21.

The weather has been dry except for few light falls of rain in Assam. The disturbance in North-West India is less marked.

Forecast:—Few light falls in the hills sorrrounding the Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared, humidity has risen and temperature is in slight excess in the west Punjab. In the east Punjab skies remain clear and temparature has fallen to the normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature has fallen rapidly and is normal nearly everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has spread over Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner. Day temperature has fallen to the normal in east Rajputana, but remains in moderate excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is above the average in upper Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in west Kathiawar, but is below normal in east Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Day temperature remains above normal except at coast stations, while night temperature is generally above the average in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has fallen to the normal in the north, but continues in slight excess in the south.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is above normal throughout, while night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded, humidity is below normal in the north-west of the division. Day temperature is in excess at some stations in the north.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions noticed in Baluchistan yesterday have caused a light shower at Quetta and are spreading over north-west India, where light to moderate cloud has appeared. Temperature has decreased generally in northern India and is normal except in Gujarat and west Rajputana.

Dry weather is likely except for a few showers in the extreme north.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

The disturbance in northwest India has caused a few falls of rain or snow in Kashmir, the Punjab hills and Baluchistan; Chaman reports a quarter of an inch. Temperature is high over the greater part of north-west India and of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH FEB 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade.		Humidity	Rainfall		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 hrs.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	50 2	—	72	—	—	—
Do. ( )				—	—	—
Jask	[illegible]	5[illegible]		—	5.94	+5.21
Do. ( )						
Muskat	79.2	61.0	87	—	0.79	—1.56
Do ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.2	42.5	68	—	1.98	+1.06
Rawalpindi	..	—	..	0.06	5.18	+6.84
Lahore	67.7	36.6	97	..	2.00	+0.7
Hissar	74.1	34.0	92	—	1.62	+0.46
A[illegible]	80.6	37.6	87	0.10	2.95	—0.17
Delhi	77.6	43.2	81	—	1.36	—3.54
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	77.0	43.5	73	..	1.75	+0.88
Mainpuri	79.	43.8	61	..	1.28	—0.89
Jhansi	79.8	47.2	76	..	0.92	—0.25
Cawnpore	82.3	47.7	87	..	1.08	—0.30
Allahabad	80.6	47.3	72	—	0.47	—1.13
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	80.8	36.8	66	—	0.77	+0.18
Karachi	65.1	48.5	74	—	0.45	—0.46
Ajmer	66.0	43.9	77	..	2.30	1.36
Jaipur	68.0	48 6	61	..	2.08	+1.76
Kotah	69.[illegible]	47.2	70	..	1.98	+1.20
Mount Abu	56.5	41.9	38	..	0.78	—0.02
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	69.0	46.1	84	—	0.09	—0.22
Dwarka	..	..	—	—	—	—
Veraval	78.9	56.6	73	..	0.76	+0.39
Rajkot	74.2	43.9	64	—	.3	+1.3
Bhavnagar Para	76.0	40.8	50	—	3.68	+[illegible]
Surat	75.0	53.3	66	..	4.00	+6.0
Ahmedabad	77.2	49.9	64	—	1.20	+1.08
Deesa	.6.7	42.4	44	..	0.06	—0.29
Neemuch	69.1	41.9	38	..	3.12	+2.40
Indore	74.1	45.6	64	..	4.56	+4.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.7	49.3	58	—	1.06	—0.06
Saugor	7[illegible].0	47.6	61	—	0.69	—0.93
Hoshangabad	77.7	47.8	68	—	3.06	+2.25
Khandwa	79.6	51.4	60	—	6.00	+5.63
Akola	84.2	54.6	51	—	1.71	+0.20
Amraoti	85.[illegible]	50.9	51	—	2.91	+1.34
Nagpur	87.1	54.7	66	—	0.88	—0.96
Chanda	..	..	..	..	—	..
Raipur	82.2	59.2	58	..	0.18	—0.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	76.3	68.5	62	..	1.50	+0.91
Ratnagiri	84.3	63.3	64	..	0.72	—0.20
Marmugoa	82.8	70.4	77	—	3.01	+7.
Karwar	86.1	67.0	93	—	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.0	43.6	53	—	1.82	+0.85
Ahmednagar	86.2	43.9	67	—	4.18	+2.77
Poona	84.8	49.4	61	—	3.56	+1.38
Sholapur	90.0	59.6	45	—	3.79	+1.26
Bijapur	89.8	62 3	55	—	3.46	+1.97
Belgaum	86.2	56 5	69	—	3.57	+0.69
Aurangabad	88.8	53.5	54	—	3.16	+1.87
Nizamabad(Indur)	92 0	57.9	47	—	1.87	+0.98
Hyderabad	[illegible]8 6	63.9	49	—	8.91	+7.60
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	72.3	71	—	3.44	+3.75
Calicut	87.6	71.7	86	—	19.42	+13.06
Cochin	90.5	75.3	77	—	19.60	+10.83
Colombo	88.0	66.9	94	—	30.38	—2.05
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	69.5	87	—	11.78	+5.38
Bellary	94.3	71.7	46	—	6.31	+4.01
Cuddapah	94.2	72.3	70	—	9.68	+4.25
Madras	85.6	71.3	79	—	36.94	+6.43
Bangalore	86.9	61.8	62	—	7.08	+3.62
Coimbatore	90 5	69.0	81	—	6.51	+1 21
Trichinopoly	.0 2	69.7	60	—	21.96	+13 20
Negapatam	86.1	73.3	73	—	38.45	+23.11

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 20th February, 1920 was 30.180 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

		Liverpool, Feb 17th.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" Sales on Spot & for Exp		—
" Sales of East Indian		—
" Imports		..
Mid. American Spot		32 9
Egyptian F.G.F.		99 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	36 62
	May	34 30
	July	32.14
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	..
	Oct.	..

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Feb.	..
Mar.	28.62
April	—
May	27.16
June	..
July	25.65
Aug.	—
Sept.	
Oct.	23.35
Nov.	..
Dec.	22.56
Jan.	22.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17th

The Bank Reserve is 23% of the Liabilities.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	29.16
Mar.	28.78
April	28.04
May	27 ·3
June	26 61
July	25 88
Aug.	25 21
Sept.	24 49
Oct.	23 59
Nov.	23 11
Dec.	22 68
Jan.	22.31

Tone of Futures:—Firm.
" " Spot:—Strong.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Livrpool. Feb. 17th.
M.G. Bengal Good	17.50
" " Fully Good	18 25
" " Fine	18.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	..
" " " Fully Good	—
" " " Fine	—
" Broach Good	—
" " Fully Good	21 10
" " Fine	21.85
M.G. Bengal Good	22.40
" " Fully Good	..
" " Fine	..
" No. 1 Oomra Good	24 60
" " " Fully Good	24 5
" " " Fine	25.10
" Broach Good	[illegible]
" " Fully Good	18 32
" " Fine	17.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

		New York. Feb 16th.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		16 000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " to Continent		..
Futures at New York	Mar.	36 44
" "	May	34 14
" "	July	31 92
Closing New York Tone—Firm.		
Spot Cotton at New York		3 95
" " Orleans		39 35
Futures at New Orleans	May	34 82
"	Oct.	29 73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial Bars		..

		New York. Feb. 17th.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		—
" Exports to Great Britain		4 000
" " to Continent		4,000
Futures at New York	March	36 5
" "	May	34.85
" "	July	30.16
New York Closing Tone—Firm.		
Spot Cotton at New York		—
" " Orleans		—
Futures at New Orleans	May	—
"	Oct.	..
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		1 ½
Demand Bills		3.36.0
Silver Commercial Bars		130

MONEY MARKET.

	London Feb. 17th.
Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	—
" 2 months hence	—
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank 3 m/s.	5 5/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " 6 "	6 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	50
Rupee Paper 3½%	73½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	58½
Government Securities 5%	[illegible]
Ex. On London 10 Paris Francs	48 40

WAR LOANS.

	London, Feb 17th
Funding Loan 4%	£72½
Victory Loan 4%	£82½
5% New	£90

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb 17th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Nominal	51
Australia Barusso—62 lbs	..
B[illegible]—61 lbs Nominal	6
Wheat Afloat to U K	13,000

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Sellers Easier	£46½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£25½
Toria Rapeseed;—Feb.-Apl.	£56

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£126
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£119½
Copper Braziers	£157
Yellow Metals	13½
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£51½

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Nominal		86
Do.	Do. Aug.-Sept. Buyers	40
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar. Nominal		82
Do.	Do. Aug.-Sept. Buyers	97
Do.	Do. Aug.-Sept.	82

Tone:— No old Crop offering.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Value	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 513 for fully good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 515½ and gradually declined to Rs. 507. At about 3 p.m. Broach was Rs. 508, with Fine Oomras March Rs. 400 and May, Rs. 405/6. Slight fluctuations followed and the bazaar closed at Rs. 505 for Broach. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 504, advanced to Rs. 409, and closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate..

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	506
Fully Good Bengal	March	328
" "	May	331
Fine Oomras	March	402
"	May	403

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th February 1920.

Cotton	10.857	Bales
Wheat	3.48.	Cwts.
Linseed	1.496	"
Rape etc	161	"
Gingellyseed	2.237	"
Poppyseed	27	"
Groundnuts	1.624	"
Castorseed	11	"
Rice	26.678	"
Myrabollams	1. 16	"
Cottonseed	10.8	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Grain	8	"
Jewar	2.064	"
Maize	67	"
Barley	1.143	"
Bajree	3.310	"

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 20-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/6 3/4.
D. D. on London 2/6 13/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/8 1/4.
D D buying London 2/8.
D. D. on France 580.
Credit 3 Msd/a 690.
T. T. on Japan 106.
60 D/St. Japan 96½.
D. D. on Hongkong 222.
D. D. on Shanghai 55½.
D. D. on Singapore 94.
D. D. on New York 257.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 86.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 89.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 66.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/8.

Bank Rates.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak but closed steady. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

By. Dyeing 3665, By. Uniteds 2400, Century 1055, Central India 3645, Colaba 2840, Coorla 1950, Crescent 485, Currimbhoy 860, Fazulbhoy 1365, Finlay 945, Ind. Malwa 490, Kastoorchand 2000, Kohinoor 3400, New City 3400, Pearls 960, Simplex 1085, Swan 1050, Swadeshi 3750, Alcock 1300, By. Tramway 1295, By. Burma 900, By. Steam 537/9, Br. Burma Petrol: 24/8, Katni Ord 340, Katni Defd. 1725, Shivrajpur 36 Tata Ord. 205, Tata, Defd. 1050, Tata Oil 565, Tata Hydro: 1245, Tata Bank 55, New India Insurance 38 premium, Scindia Steam 21 premium.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The market for jute mill shares ruled slightly easier to-day without much business passing. There was only a small enquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section the Bank of Bengal shares were in request and a fair amount of business was done in Hume Pipes. Otherwise there is nothing of special interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal Burrakur 46/4; G. Husick 20/4; South Govindour 18/12; Anglo-India 360; Auckland Prefs 101; Belvedere 510; and 508 small lot; Century 12/4; Clive prefs 86; Gourepore prefs 92; Gondalpara 1800; Howrah 45/4, Hooghly 142 small lot; Kamarahatty 872; Pref. 91; Lawrence 745; Lansdowne, 435; Reliance 50; Standard prefs 91; Miscellaneous Alliance Bank Prefs 90; Alliance Bank 295; Bank of Bengal 1755; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 45.0; small lot Bengal brass 8/8; Burn & Co 6in. per cent; Prefs 81; Central Provinces Cement 11/12; Hooghly docking 850; Howrah oil 32; Hume pipe 13/14; Hatirkool oil 10/4; Indo Burmah Tin 9/12; Kumardhus engineering 36/4 and prefs 94 small lot; Keshoram Cotton 12/8; Madrad Theatre 16/12; New motors 10; New India Assurance 59, prem; Peace slipway and engineering 9, Premier oil 11/12; Reliance June (debs) 88/8; Sadara-Delhi Rly. 100; Tata Industrial Bank 36 12 and 34 small prem; Zenith engineering 20/8.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/6 small lot and at 60/8 war bonds (short loans) 98 in. per cent 1925 at 98/12 in per cent and 1928 at 99/4 per cent.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.952	Inches.
Temperature of Air	80.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.4	"
Dew Point	69.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.698	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88 1	"
Minimum do. do.	72.7	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	
Movement of Wind	144	Miles.
Fall of Rain	—	"
Total fall during month	—	..
Do. do. year	—	..
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of th	—	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21.

S S Gurna, Cooper, Busreh, Feb. 13.
S S Shinki Maru, Kawamura, Moulmein, Feb. 9.
S S Chakla, Terry, Karachi, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22.

S S Yedo, Cranberg, Christania, etc.
S S Khiva, Potter, China and Japan Ports.
S S Orissa, Bishop, Busreh via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

S S Angora, Reddock, Marseilles.
S S Purnea, Abbott, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Gurnur for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bamora, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Palitana, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kinai Maru for Kobe, etc.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gurnea 3,227 tons, Captain R. D. Cooper, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 123 cabin and 14 deck passengers, which port she had left on 13th instant.

S S Shinki Maru:—The steamer Shinki Maru, 1728 tons, Captain S. Kawamura, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, with a cargo of teak squares, which port she had left on 9th instant.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers which port she had left on 19th instant.

S S Peddo:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Yeddo, 2457 tons, Captain A G. Cranberg, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Christania, with a general and same bottom cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Khiva:—The P and O. S. N. Company's China mail steamer Khiva, 5703 tons, Captain H. W. Poter, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Orissa:—The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain W. A. Bishop, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busrea via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Purnea:—The B I S. N. Company's steamer Purnea, 2126 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Angora:—The B. I. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Angora, 1925 tons, Captain G. S. Reddok, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Aden, Port Said Marseilles, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 21.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros., 13 cwts fishmaw, H A Abdul Satar, 18 cwt fishmaw, Carrim Nathoo, 25 bales wool, V Oomersey; 7800 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Tumark for Liverpool:—12012 cwts myrabolam, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 250 bales hemp Gokuldas Virji & Co; 4000 cwts cotton seed, Suzuki & Co.; 486 cwts cashewnuts, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ramprasad Moolchand; 1001 cwts yellow millet, C. Jivanlal & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—33 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5998 cwts gingilly seed, L and F. Barraclough & Co.; 37 cwts lemon grass oil, Dhanji Haridas & Co.; 100 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S Prince Ludwig for London:—300 cwts. caseinflour S. E Patel & Co.; 4 bdls opium, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

S S Prince Ludwig for London:—8000 cwts. rope seed, 4000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.; 600 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.;

S S Nyanza for London.—312 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 cwts cashewnuts, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.;

S S Grebstone for Hull:—10000 cwts cotton seed, Sunday & Co.

S S Sumatra for Anwterp:—6680 cwts. crushed bones, Croft Moon & Co.; 259 bales cotton fly, I. Chandulal & Co.

S S Garada for Antwerp:—600 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Gablonz for Trieste:—250 cwts gumolibanum, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 600 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co.

S S Fratelli Bandura for Genoa:—4000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Nazam Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 100 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji & Co.; 100 bales cotton N. Futehally & Co; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal & Co; 100 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmull 100 bales cotton, Cooverji Pitamber & Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey & Co.

S S Santtua for Kobe:—218 bales cotton, Cursetji B. manji & Co; 1500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, H Bejnatt.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

S S Yuki Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal Co.; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

S S Santhia for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha;

S S Yeboshi Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S S Nagano Maru for Yokkarehi:—2374 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Nagam Maru for Yokohama:—8 cwts. ivory, K. Ramlal.

S S Santhia for Hongkong:—25 bales cotton yarn, N W K Kaisha.

S S Khiva for Shanghai:—154 bales cotton grey twist:—E D Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 20.

S S Urlana from Rangoon, Agents M. M. & Co:—37387 bags rice, 637 tons coal, 3222 bales gunny bags, 1411 bags betelnuts, 106 bags mothi, 14 cases stationery, 4 cases paper, 80 bags orpiments, 100 bales cotton shirting, 2567 bags oorid, 12 bales cotton p goods, 4994 bags sugar 200 bags jwari millie, 30 bales twine, 15 bales canuas 210 bales jute twine, 3 pkgs glassware, 20 cases milk caramels, 3 cases cigars, 173 pkg. 299 brd. 200 drs lub oil 60 pieces teak square, 52 bags myrabolam, 1000 bags wheat, 792 bars pig lead.

S S Yeboshi Maru from New York via Karachi, Agents N. Y Kaisha: 1344 bdls. galud corr. sheets, 3417 bdls, 3538 pices steel bars, 31 d/s contic soda, 58 d/s chloride of lime, 100 cases nails, 40 pkgs talcum powder and cet.

S S Binfield from Moulmein, Agents M M & Co.:—49359 bdls, 169241 pices teak scantling, 1034 pieces teak post, 16313 pices teak square 6348 pices, 679 bdls, teak plank, 952 pices teak post and planks, 1121 bdls teak battern, 3212 pices teak square and post, 12708 pices, 6221 bdls, teak batterns and board, 7 pices, 1245 bdls teak board, 525 post and planks, 104 bdls, 11550 pices board and scantling, bdls battens and scantling.

S S Chakdara from Busrah, Agents M M. and Co.:—1012 bkts, W. Dates

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Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2B Extra, 4B Extra, 6B Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G, G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth R Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black F Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone G [illegible] 2G, 5G
Thionone Indi[illegible]
Thionone Isa[illegible]line

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionone Yellow G. R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red BF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black [illegible], GN Extra, HB Extra, H Extra, EX P.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFB Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux R
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 6R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow X
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 3R, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange BR

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I. II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 3G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown R

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Captain E. V. Sassoon is the Chairman of Directors, and the Board of Directors will consist of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., and Messrs. A. J. Raymond, S. R. Bomanji, Narottam Morarjee, V. A. Grantham and F. E. Dinshaw.

The Directors are not issuing a prospectus and the Company propose to proceed to allotment on the footing of a statement in lieu of prospectus. No amount has been or will be paid as underwriting commission; and nothing is payable to any promoter.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., are the Managing Agents to the Company and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., will be the Auditors, the Bankers being the Bank of Bombay and the Eastern Bank Ltd.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height at the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on sill	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on sill
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in
Sat	21	m 0 47	26 10	21	m 5 9	17 [illegible]
		0 3a	18 8		4 59a	15 12
Sun.	22	m 9 3	27 1	22	m 5 39	7 10
		9a			5 34	15 11
Mon	23	m 0 3	29 0	23	m 6 9	16 8
		9 13a	27 1		6 [illegible]a	15 2
Tues	24	m 0 38	29 1	24	m 6 39	16 10
		0 [illegible]a	[illegible] 1		6 42a	16 [illegible]
Wed	25	m 2 10	27 7	25	m 8 34	[illegible] 9
		2 6a	26 8		8 49a	[illegible] 17
Thu	26	m 3 0	26 8	26	m 1 52	16 10
		4 10a	25 11		5 2a	20 12
Fri.	27	m 8 55	25 9	27	m 10 31	17 4
		5 30a	25 6		11 40a	1 3

Feb 21 (Saturday) Sunrise 7h 5m. Sunset 6h 41m
" 22 (Sunday) " 7h. 5m. " 6 41m
" 23 (Monday) " 7h. 4m. " 6 42m
" 24 (Tuesday) " 7h. 7m. " 6h. 39m
" 25 (Wednes) " 7h 2m. " 6h. 4?m
" 26 (Thursday " 7h 1m " 6h. 43m
" 27 (Friday) " 7h. 1m. " 6h. 43m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	14d.	2h.	12.4-9m a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	2h.	19 2 6m a. m.
New Moon	10d.	5h.	4.8-0m a. m.
First Quarter	27d.	5h.	14.5-0m. a. m.

With a calendar for 1920 & Vikram Samvat 197

TRIPATHI & Co's DIARIES FOR 1920.

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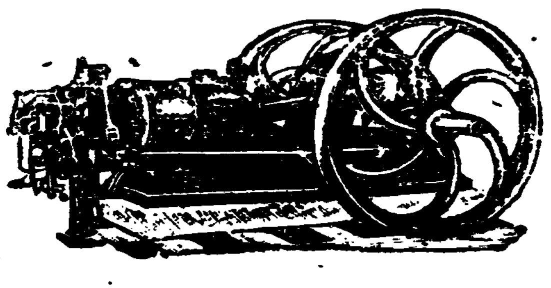

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BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING: FIFTH DAY.

LITTLE NAN WINS THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

For a Byculla Club Cup day which is looked upon as the most popular day of the Bombay Racing Season, the attendance, unlike former years, was a moderate one. I expected to see the usual crush, but there was plenty room in all the enclosures and no congestion before the machine. This falling off in the attendance is inexplicable, unless it can be put down to the count of the weather which was pretty hot during the earlier part of the day; but towards the evening a cool breeze rendered it very pleasant on the stands. The nature of the sport also was not the high standing one generally witnessed on such a day as the Byculla Cup Day. The alteration of the programme, due to the strike, has no doubt greatly disturbed the standard of racing for these big races. Anyhow, yesterday's sport was rather tame an in three events the field was small and poor. Great disappointment was felt when it became known Quarryman, the street corner tip, was not going to start in the Mansfield Plate owing, it is said, to an accident which the horse met on the way to the race course. The running of Belle Syme in the Vellard Plate, which she won easily, and of Black Walnut in the Mansfield Plate which was also an easy victory caused a good deal of comment; Belle Syme, who ran as recently as on Wednesday last in the Worli Plate, of 5 furlongs, which was considered a gift for her, as she has won the same distance in the record time of 59 4/5 seconds, could only manage them to secure a bad fourth place. Yesterday she won rather convincingly in the good timing of 1min. 15 1/5 secs. As regards Black Walnut, he ran last in the Flying Plate of 5 furlongs on the 14th instant, and a week after he wins in the most hollow fashion, which shows what a wonderful improvement must have taken place in him since his last performance Followers of form were quite puzzled hence the comment.

Every one felt very pleased when Little Nan, who is owned by that popular Lady, Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth, won the Byculla Cup. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth are a keen sporting couple, and she well deserved the ovation she received when after the race she triumphantly led her victorious mare to be weighed in. But the smart finish of Rose the Byculla Cup this year, as most of the big prizes of the season, would have been won by a Calcutta owner. Calcutta has learnt the lesson now, this year's horses from that city are a superior lot. Bombay owners will have to wake up Calcutta continues to send such animals to contend here.

The Stand Plate saw a small field out in which Veiled Certainty was a hot favourite. In this race, Perry Brown proved his superior horsemanship, by winning most cleverly on Dunskey when to all appearance M Goculdass's pair had the race at its mercy.

As stated above Quarryman was scratched in the Mansfield Plate. In his absence public fancy fell on Resilience and Cresset. This race was won by Black Walnut who made every post a winning post.

The interesting event known as the Turf Club Cup of 1½ miles for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions was disputed by fifteen candidates this year. Dartmoor, who is now the property of Uvaraj of Kolhaour was a strong favourite. Cessation and Jawad also had many supporters. Ferry Boat, who evidently escaped the notice of the handicapper, carried the light weight of 7/8, considernig that he won the Poona Derby hands down last year. He therefore repeated ths performance yesterday by winning in a canter. On the other hand, Dictate received too much the attention of the handicapper. This horse, after winning the Bassein Plate last year with 9/10 in a second class company in which he was, was transferred in the first division. His first outing since his promotion was in the Gaye Place of 10 furlongs on the 14th instant in which he was handicapped at 7/12 but carried 7/13. In that race he placed second to Cessation 8/6; a first division horse and Crushan, another division was given 9/4 in the Turf Club Cup yesterday that is to say a penalty of 20 pounds! If that horse had won the handicapper would probably have alloted him 3 stones. I am inclined to think that he was given this heavy penalty by a mere oversight.

Summerton won again as he was expected beating Four Aces pretty smartly. We have now in Summerton a new addition in our list of Arab sprinters and a good one he is too. The "Bombay Chronicle" tipped Little Nan and Explosive as two good winners. In the Explosive race the second and third horses were also tipped.

The sensation about the Goolam Ali's case has not subsided yet. Not only the Indian trainers and Indian owners; but many Europeans I have met are indignant about the unjust treatment this man has received. I have not come across a single European Jockey as yet who does not sympathise deeply with Goolam Ali, and who does not consider him the victim of a perfect autocratic body which does not care a rotten fig for justice or fair play to any man who may have no influence with it. It has struck many that the stewards might have placed the horse under their control for at least 24 hours before he raced in the Gaye Cup. Instead of doing this they preferred the shortest cut to decide the question, and that was to get the bother off their exalted mind in the quickest possible manner by warning off the poor wretch who was not given the chance of saying a single word in his defence. I am told that Mr. R. H. Gahagan has decided not to race any longer in Western India and has resigned his membership of the Turf Club as a protest against the treatment his trainer has received. Mr. Gahagan quite rightly considers him to be innocent. Mr. Gahagan, it appears, has also strongly protested against the imbecile remark that the stewards have thought fit to pass against him, namely, that he should exercise greater care over his stable. Did the stewards, for instance, expect that Mr. Gahagan should sleep in his stable? Some of the stewards own horses, do they inspect their stables, three times a day? An owner trusts his trainer or he should not have one at all. I am aware, of course, that the stewards are not likely to reconsider their decision, even if it is proved to them by A plus B that they have not acted justly towards Goolam Ali. Like Pilate what they have said, they have said and Goolam Ali must suffer innocent as he is. If this can be a consolation to him, Goolam Ali, as an influential Parsi owner told me yesterday has the public sympathy fully with him. His case has opened the eyes of the public on the management of the Turf Club here. Who knows, good may come out of it. Meanwhile this should make the owners and trainers realize more than ever that they should form themselves into a powerful association to defend their rights against such an absolute body as the W. I. T. C.

THE VELLARD PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mrs J. K. Mehta & Mr S C Petit's BELLE SYME 8-8, Lynch 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s JOHNNIE H, 7-0, Rose 2
Messrs. Goculdass & Garda's FIRE FINCH 8-1 Purtoosingh ....
Mr B E D Langley's Billy Bawn 7-11, Northmore 4
Did not run: Mimi.

The Race:—Belle Syme took advantage of a flying start, and lead Johnnie H, and Fire Finch, there was no change in the order till the turn here Johnnie H attempted to get on terms with the leader but Belle Syme kept going and shook Johnnie H off in front of the stands. Won by 3/4 length. Fire Finch was 1¼ lengths away. 1¼ lengths between third and fourth. Little Trout was badly left.

Favourites Miss Rollestone and Johnnie H.

Tote paid Win, Rs. 103-8; places Rs. 47-8 and Rs. 24-8

2nd Tote paid Win, Rs. 48-8, Places Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 12-8.

Trainer: J K Irani.

Time—1 Win, 15 1-5 secs.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. R R S's DUNSKEY 8-4 Brown 1
Mr Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE 9-0, Huxley 2
Mr M Goculdass & Garda's FIRPO 8-4, Easton 3
Mr D C Cooper's Royal Charter 8-10 Townsend ....

The Race.—Rueful sprang out of the barrie followed by Firpo. Rueful lead on sufferance till the 4th furlong where Firpo took over command, with Veiled Certainty next. Firpo entered the straight first with Dunskey, and Gipsy's Advice on his girths. Veiled Certainty fast tiring. Dunskey collared Firpo in front of the Grand Stands. Gipsy's Advice however stuck to Dunskey and making a great race home Dunskey strongly ridden won by length, head, ½ length.

Favourites: Veiled Certainty & Dunskey.

Tote paid Win Rs. 29-8: Places Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 36.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs 17-8; Places Rs ? and Rs. 16-8.

Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

Time.—2min. 10 4-5secs.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP RACE.

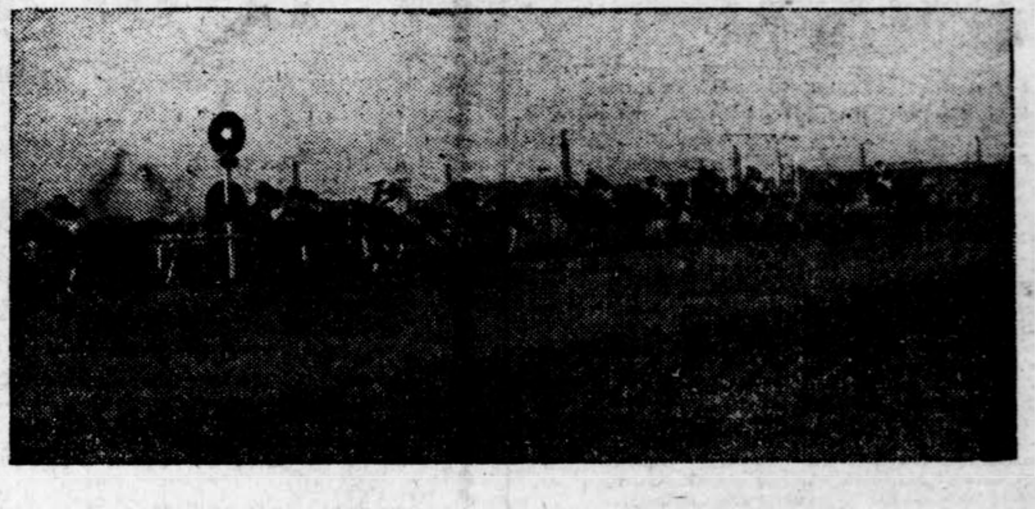

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

WON BY LITTLE NAN.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. K Shinde's BLACK WALNUT 7-4, Lynch 1
Mr G E D' Langley's POIGNANT 9-12, Barnett 2
Messrs Moloobhoy & Pine's CRESSET 8-12 Harrison ....
Mr. M Goculdass' Polyorama 7-8 Purtoosingh 4
Did not run: Quarryman.-

The Race.—The small field was rather troublesome at the gate and when it was sent away Cimmaron jumped out, leading Black Walnut who lead in company till the Cresset and Black Walnut, Cimmaron's career in front was short, he gave way to Cresset and turn; here Cresset, fell back, Black Walnut entered the straight 2 lengths ahead of the rest, Poignant attempted a late challenge but Black Walnut won comfortably by 1¼ lengths 1½ lengths. Polyorama was 2 lengths away, bad fourth.

Favourites: Resilience & Poignant.

Tote paid Win Rs. 117-8; Places Rs. 26-8 Rs 17 and Rs. 20.8

2nd Tote paid Rs. 39-8; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 9.8 Rs 11-8.

Trainer: J. K. Irani.

Time.—1min. 15secs.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance 1½ miles

Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy & Sattar's FERRY BOAT 7-8 Northmore 1
The Uvaraj of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR 8-12 Brown 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's JAWAD 7-5 Harrison 3
Mr. Mark's Victor 7-4 J R Flynn 4

Did not run: Golshan & Red Prince.

The Race:—They got away in a bunch when Cessation, Winning Post, Amir Aswad and Hakum were the early leaders at the mile post Cessation and Winning Post left the front line, Amir Aswad Hakum Victor and Jawad accompanied by Ferry Boat took up the running and came in the order named till the 3rd furlongs where Ferry Boat left the outside position for the rails. Dartmoor was hemmed in an dfound it difficult to come out. When they reached the turn Ferry Boat was first sighted with Jawad and Victor distant. Dartmoor came with a late run on the outside and displaced Jawad and Victor but failed to make any impression on Ferry Boat who won by 3½ lengths, 1 length, 1½ length. Victor was a bad fourth.

Favourite: Dartmoor.

Tote paid Win Rs. 158-8; Places Rs. 36-8 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 26.8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 120-8; Places Rs. 16-8 Rs, 7 and Rs. 11-8.

Trainer: Mr. Ahmed Hazamy.

Time.—2min. 52 secs.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN 8-1, Rose ....
Mr J C Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE 8-3 Stokes 2
Mr E L F De Soysa's MORDENNIS 9-0 Trenoweth 3
Mr. Guthrie's Calder Vale 7-9 J R Flynn ... 4

The Race.—Simon's Choice cracked the pace accompanied by Serparison and Dersingham, First Flier was lying back the whole way, Mordennis; Little Nan and Calder Vale followed the leaders; at the 5th furlongs post Dersingham, retired, Serparison led the same at the 3rd furlong, the order was now Simon's Choice, Little Nan Mordennis and Calder Vale; Simon's Choice brought Little Nan Calder Vale and Mordennis into the straight where Little Nan made her efforts, and going very strong she secured the advantage which Simon's Choice had, winning by a neck after a close finish, Mordennis rushed at a great pace placing third 1¼ lengths behind. 1¼ length.

Time.—2min. 36secs.

Favourite: First Flier.

Tote paid Win Rs. 75; Places Rs 31, Rs. 26-8, and Rs. 24-8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 33-8; Places Rs. 16-3 Rs. 14.8 and Rs. 11 8.

Trainer E C Ramshaw.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight).

Mr. T. Tejpal's EXPLOSIVE, 7-8, Stokes,
Messrs. Hastings and Gathrie's RENETTE, 8-5, J. R. Flynn 2
Mr. T. M. Thadden's TOURNEY, 6-6 cd. 6-9, J. J. Meekings 3
Messrs M Goculdass and Garda's MIRABELLE, 7-8, Purtoosingh 4

Did not run:—Golden Stream.

The Race:—They left the machie in a line and were together till near home when Lillie Bridge, Explosive, Renette and Tourney appeared first in sight, Explosive happened to finish strong and passed the post in front of Renette, Tourney, Mirabelle and Lillie Bridge in a closely contested race. Won by ½ length. length, half.

Favourites:—Balira, Lillie Bridge.

Tote paid Win Rs. 131; Places Rs. 49, Rs. 53 and Rs. 48/8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 67/8; Places Rs. 29. Rs. 16 and Rs. 21/8.

Trainer:—H. Jamsetjee.

Time:—1 min. 4/5 secs.

THE TOWN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs, (Round Course).

Mr. Arnold's SUMMERTON 7-9 Buckley ...
Mr. M Goculdass' FOUR ACES 8-2 Townsend
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's RESIDENT 9-10, C. Longhurst 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mechanic 7-8 Purtoosingh
Did not run: Anaiza, Peacemaker; Tit Bits & Powder Puff.

The Race:—After some delay they were dispatched when Bhookri accompanied by Four Aces made the pace. Summerton and Resident were immediately behind the leaders, at the turn Bhookhri retired, Four Aces and Summerton were then together with Resident on the outside. The first named pair were fighting for victory when Summerton forged ahead near the stands to win by 1 length, short head, 1 length.

Favourite: Summerton.

Time.—1min. 7 1,5secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 29; Places Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 51.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 16 8; Places Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 26.

Trainer: A. R. Dakeel.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

WALES BEATS FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Fey., 21.

Paris.—In the Rugby match Wales to day beat France by 6 points to 5.

ASSUALTING A POSTMAN.

ENGINE-DRIVER FINED RS. 100

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at the Mazagaon Police Court, Deputy Inspector Hurst charged Charles Williams, an engine driver, residing in Memnee Building at Bellasis Road with assaulting a postman, Babaji Bhagwan, in the discharge of his duties as a public servant on the 19th. Mr. Dastoor defended the accused, and Rao Saheb Raghumath Rao conducted the prosecution.

It was stated that the complainant went up the first floor of the Memnee Building with a money order for Rs. 363-4 for a Mr. Furnell, who lived with his sister Mrs. Williams. He asked the latter whether Furnell was at home and he was told that the payee was out on duty. She then took the form from him and as she was going inside, the complainant asked for its return, but she told him that other postmen usually gave such forms to her. The complainant insisted on having it back and followed her to the room where the accused was lying down, and the accused got up and assaulted him. The postman threw his letters on the ground in confusion and went to the Police Station and lodged a complaint. He was bleeding from his nose, and had swollen lips, and a shaky tooth.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he simply pushed the complainant. The Magistrate convicted the accused and said it was a cowardly and brutal assault on an innocent postman, and fined him Rs. 100 or in default six weeks rigorous imprisonment; Rs. 50 to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

(PHOTOS BY FRED MITCHELL.)

CALCUTTA RACES.

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Two more days of racing and the Calcutta season will come to an end, but racing dies hard in Calcutta and, consequently, in the majority of events big fields turned out. The day proved rather bad for the punter, who backed Dobie's mounts systematically and uniformly as they failed to materialise except in the last event, in which his mount Last Spot was one of the warmest favourites of the day, the other warm favourite being Toylene. The proceedings opened with the City Plate, for which seven donned silk. Ugly Gosling was the favourite, at 7 to 4. He finished fourth and the race was won by Mr. Galstan's Truncheon, who led all round, although he jumped badly. The second race, February Platee, also proved a facer for backers. They were on Pomade to Man, who started at 3 to 2, but the race was won by Vain Jane, who started at the nourishing odds of sixes. For the Docks Plate the people backed Toylene as if the race was over but quite a whisper prevailed in the paddock that Phyllis was first. She was at 4 to 1 mark, got a break on the field at the start and won as she liked. Toylene could only take in the glorious third. The first division of the Outram Plate saw a dozen starter Scott's representatives, Jack and Linton sharing favouritism. Linto, nicely ridden by his owner, won from Bayand, who had the lead near home. W. P. the second division of the Outram Plate saw Girton, Miss Not favourite at 3 to 2. She led smartly as usual, but failed to Nothing and Spring Morn Pony won cleverly her starting price being four. The Minto Plate saw the best finish of the day, St. Nathey just beating Buskin on the post after a great finish on Buskin place. Totalizators paid a dividend of Rs. 10 for ten Rs. ticket and in the last race colours were indistinguishable till the horses came near home. Last Spot the favourite, winning comfortably. After the second division of the Outram Plate, One Too Many was sold to Mr. A. D. Ghore for Rs. 4,400.

Details:—

THE CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Galstaun's TRUNCHEON, 15-5, (10-16), Mr. Marsh 1
Mr. Corries' VULCANELLA, 12-5, Hayhoe. 2
Mr. Leckie's MARTIN, 11-2, Roberts 3
Mr. Douetil's UGLY GOSLING, 11-9, Mr. Hemson 4

Also ran:—Distinguished 11-2 (car. 11-4), Review 10-3, and Endeavour 10-0.

Totalizator paid:—Win Rs. 87; places Rs. 30 and Rs. 20.

Betting:—7 to 4 Ugly Gosling, threes Vulcanella, sixes Distinguished, eights Truncheon, twelves the others.

The Race:—After a brisk race Truncheon won by 3 lengths. 7 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 33 secs.

THE FEBY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Douetil's VAIN JANE, 9-11, Grey ... 1
Mr. Allan's REIGNING STAR, 10-5, Thomson 2
Mr. Thomas' POMADE, 10-5, Hayho 3
Mr. Pugh's A SEE 9-12, Meads 4

Also ran:—China Egg 10-5 (fell), and Henri 9-3.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 61; places Rs. 31 and Rs. 24.

Betting:—3 to 2 Pomade, 7 to 2 Reigning Star, 9 to 2 I See, fives Vain Jane, eights the others.

The Race:—Pomade showed them way over the first flight and then he was joined by Vain Jane assumed command. She was first over the last hurdle and cantered in winners by 2 lengths. Neck between second and third. China Egg, who was last all through fell near the six furlongs.

Time:—3 mins. 21 secs.

THE DOCKS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Betlin's PHYLLIS, 8-0, Harrison ... 1
Mr. Pratt's BABY, 7-3, Seastream 2
Mr. Galstaun's TOYLENE, 9-0, Sharwell. 3
Mr. Ever's WAILLY, 7-9, Moosamdin ... 4

Also ran:—Way of An Eagle 8-10, Lower School 7-7, Marchioness 7-0, Hard Up 7-0, and Dispute 7-0.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 43; places Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 13.

Betting:—Evens Toylene, fours Phyllis eight Baby Lower School, ten Dispute. longer prices the others.

The Race:—Phyllis hit from the Moment gate, went up and soon established a lead of about six lengths. Baby was her nearest attendant and then came Wailey Toylene, who was too far at the start, made up much ground and, beating Wailley, assumed third place. Phylis won easily by 3½ lengths. 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 32secs.

THE OUTRAM PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ever's LIMTON, 7-13, Owner 1
Mr. Bartleet's BAYARD, 8-9, O'Brien ... 2
Mr. Abington's DEHRA DOON, 8-9, Harrison 3
Mr. Thomas' JACK, 8-0, Dobbie 4

Also Ran:—Tiepin 8-13, No Balls 7-12, Ancient and Modern 7-11, Gibberish 7-10, Neptunes Trident 7-9, Alajala 7-7, Leader 7-2, and Peggy Thrift 7-2.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 51; places Rs. 21, Rs. 31 and Rs. 19.

Betting:— Three Limton, 7 to 2 Jack, fives Tiepin and Dehra Doon, six Bayard, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Bayard was the quickest away and let smartly from Peggy Thrift and Jack third. There was no change in the order till the horses came near home. Here Limton came strong followed by Dehra Doon. After a great race home Limton won on the post by head. 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 41 secs.

THE OUTRAM PLATE. (Division II.)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Pratt's SPRING MORN, 7-12, O'Brien 1
Mr. Bartleet's FAIRY DREAM, 7-11, Young 2
Mr. Coningham's MY IVY, 7-10, Walker. 3
Mr. Dass' SURPRISE, 7-11, Marland 4

Also ran:—Larigot 9-0, Nareb 8-12, Girton Miss 8-10, Alannah 8-5, Faisco 8-2, Durban 8-1, King Melton 8-1, Carless 7-13, Leading Girl 7-12, Simple Simon 7-11, Castle Countess 7-5, Dehaveland 7-2 and One Too Many 7-0.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 43; places Rs. 17, Rs. 69 and Rs. 26.

Betting:—3 to 2 Girton Miss, 4 Spring Morn, eights Larigot, Allannah, Fiasco, Carless and Mr. Ivy, longer prices the others.

The Race:—Girton Miss streaked out in the front, followed by Fairy Dream and rest in chester behind. There was no change, but near the entrance to the straight, Spring Morn challenged and passed the leader to win by 1½ lengths. Neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min 42 1/5 secs.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Low's ST. NATHEY, 8-10, Young ... 1
Messrs. Done Til and Page's BUSKIN, 8-1, Harrison 2
Mr. Coningham's FLYING WING, 8-8, Fenton 3
Mr. Pratt's NANCY O'NEIL, 7-10, O'Brien 4

Also ran:—Double Scotch 9-0, Cistern 9-0.

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

Eagle's Nest 8-7, Llansinfred 8-4, His Nibs 8-0, Tete Monte 8-0, Esperance 7-9, Cally 7-7, Wolfram 7-7, and Bosslee 7-4.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 60; places Rs. 23, Rs. 91 and Rs. 30.

Betting:—Fows His Nibs, threes Mancy O'Neil, fours St. Nathey, sixes Flying Wing, longer adds the others.

The Race:—Llansinfred set the pace from start. He was followed closely by Cistern and Buskin. The Two leaders retiring two furlongs from home, Buskin took it up and seemed to have the race in hand, when St. Nathey challenged him and, after doing a long finish, he won on the post by head. Four lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 8 4/5 secs.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jone's LAST SPOT, 9-3, Dobie 1
Mr. Raikut's BARSEN, 9-6, Hayhoe 2*
Lt.-Col. Wilson's PICK OF THE BUNCH, 8-1, Walker 2*
Mr. Swan's FLEURETTE, 7-0, Velland ... 4
*Dead heat.

Also ran:—Arthur Oleang 8-13, Quartzite 8-12, Lulad 8-10, Ptolemy 8-7, Spartan Child 8-6, Devon 8-5, Lloyds 8-3, Monsieur James 8-1, Small Change 8-1, Elsier 7-13, Boy 7-9, Boyne Water 7-5, Niggs 7-3, Ruedisea 7-0 and Luna 7-0.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 31; places Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 45.

Betting:—Evens Last Spot, sixes Barsen, Quartzite Lu Lad, longer odd the rest.

The Race:—Owing to the haze nothing could be seen. When the horses came near it was seen that Last Spot was leading with Barsen and Pick of the Bunch fighting hard for the second place. Last spot won comfortably by a length and other two dead heated for the second place.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. Angora with the Homeward Mails leaves Bombay, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

Mail Steamer Peshawar with the outward mails of the 5th instant, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

Bombay Natural History Society—Annual Meeting of members and friends at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 3.

Corporation Dinner to Sir George Lloyd Corporation Hall, 7-30 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1-13th G. I. P. Railway Battn. (I. D. F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana 6-30 p.m. to-day.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

Mr. Harigovindas Jamnadas Ramji, the Vice-President of the Corps, has become Life-Member, by giving a donation of Rs. 200.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality on Saturday in Bombay was 165 as against 173 on the corresponding day last year and 144 in 1918.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, will deliver lecture on "How to solve the Postal Clerical Problems by Practical Co-operative System" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, on Wednesday next at 9 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Prof. Louis Peltier will deliver the first lecture on Rostand, extracts from Cyrano de Bergerac will be read by Miss Grant and Mr. Gysin on Wednesday the 25th instant at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The Secretary of the Institute announces that his Highness the Gaikwad has been pleased to become the patron of the institute and has paid a donation of Rs. 2,000.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The 34th annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 25th instant at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.)

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 100 sent by Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, Calcutta, on the day of the anniversary of his revered father, the late lamented Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, Rajkot.

A SOLDIER COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Thursday, the local Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest at the Colaba War Hospital, touching the death of J. Russell, gunner, belonging to the 79th Company, R. G. A. Evidence showed that the deceased had some family troubles and on Wednesday last, he was found lying dead in his room at Colaba on his bed, stained with blood. A razor was also found just below his right arm which was hanging over the side of the bed. On examining the body his throat was found cut.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by cutting the throat with a razor.

AN INTERCASTE MARRIAGE.

Under the auspicies of the Hindu Missionary Society, an intercaste Hindu marriage will be celebrated to-morrow at 9-30 a.m., at Hira Bagh Hall, C. P. Tank Road, according to Hindu Vedic marriage rites. The bride is Miss Sundarabai Bapooji Chutekar and the bridegroom is Mr. Gopal Vasudev Guttikar. The bride belongs to the Maratha community and the bridegroom is a Deshastha Brahmana.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Chairman, Secretaries and other working members of the Co-operative Societies and other institutions in Bombay will be held at the Office of the Institute, 58, Medows Street, Fort, to consider the appointment of Honorary Organizers to carry on the Co-operative work in the city of Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

In the course of the report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 it is stated that the members are by a majority of opinion that the punishment of whipping provided in new section 128A should be omitted as brutalising in its effects.

RACES AND DIVIDENDS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall highly thank you if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed journal:—

In your Sunday Edition you commented on the arbitrary and high-handed action of the Turf Club authorities in framing a rule for stopping payments of dividends after 8 p.m., on the same day. On account of some unforeseen circumstance I had to leave the course and a ticket worth Rs. 181 was left with me. I went to Mr. Lance, the present acting Secretary the next day but he showed me the rules. This rule if allowed to exist would add more to swell the coffers of the W. I. T. C.—Yours, etc.,

PUNTER.

Bombay February, 17th.

DR DE SA'S CATHOLIC HOSPITAL.

This hospital for the benefit of the Catholics in Bandra, Mahim, Dadar and the Suburbs, where no other hospitals are available at present will be opened shortly. It will be a General Hospital with a Medical, Surgical, Maternity and Children's Ward. It will be opened at Cadell Road, opposite Lady Jamsetji's Road.

BOMBAY TAILORS' STRIKE.

MEETING OF TAILORING MERCHANTS.

The strike of Bombay tailors continued till yesterday morning, without much change in the situation except that a large number of more tailors had joined the strikers in the meantime. At noon, however, the following notice was distributed at those localities which are supposed to be mostly inhabited by those of the tailoring profession.

"Since the Bombay tailors are on strike we the following tailoring merchants have called a general meeting of all tailors and outfitters to consider and decide this question and to come to terms with strikers. It is therefore requested that all merchants will take active part in this meeting which is to be held in the rear part of Sitaram Building at Crawford Market on Sunday, 22nd February 1920:—

"A. E. Mahomed Ebrahim & Co., Haji Ebrahim Brothers, The Bombay Stores Ltd., Araujo Fernandez & Co., Joonas Tayeb & Co., Johan Mahomed & Co., Mahomed Ebrahim & Co., A. R. Dias Brothers, C. A. Pachico Brothers, Haji Khamisa & Sons, and others.

Consequently, a meeting was held at the appointed place at 4 p.m., Mr. Abba A. Mahomed of Messrs. Abba A. Mohomed and Co., presiding. A number of strikers also were present there.

The president at the outset asked if the strikers' demands, were known to all those present there whereupon a certain individual claiming to represent the Tailors' Association submitted a sheet of paper containing the formulated demands of the constituents' of this Association. The paper was read out to the audience and it showed that the strikers wanted an increment of Rs. 10 for a cutter and Rs. 5 for a tailor, an all-round increase of 60 per cent., an annual bonus of a month's pay and eight Christian holidays in the year in addition to the Sundays.

The president was at first, disposed not to recognise the Association as representing the tailors and asked the representatives of the strikers to come forward personally and lay before him the demands. The meeting however, by a resolution unanimously agreed to grant an all-round increase of 15 per cent. in their pay and grant eight Christian holidays every year, in addition to Sundays. The strikers seemed willing to return to work on these terms.

BOMBAY'S TAILORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.".

Sir,—Apropos of the mass meeting held by the Bombay tailors a few days ago, it has been decided to open several large stores in this city and with that view the Sociedade Alfaiad Bauvamchi has opened a list which is being heavily subscribed by the men themselves and is also receiving support from outside. The scheme which has been under contemplation for some time, has now gained favour with the men and the strike has hastened its birth. This scheme is to be worked on a co-operative basis and those who are enlisting will certainly derive a decided advantage. The employers have never given a thought to their men to whose sacrivce they owe their present flourishing business. The men seeing that their employers have never cared for them have thought to shift matters for themselves and in this they are right as it will go a long way to remedy the several disabilities the men have been suffering from in the past. The idea of opening these large stores by the men themselves will be a monopoly hereafter not of the Capitalist but of Labour.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

Bombay, February, 20th.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The 8th annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Saturday last, in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni read the 8th annual report of the work done by the League. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla proposed the adoption of the report and the Auditor's statement of accounts, which being duly seconded by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, was carried unanimously. The following members of the Managing Committee, Office-bearers and Auditors were elected:—

President:—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar Kt.

Vice-Presidents:—The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas (2) Dr. Sir Stanley Reed, (3) Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, (4) The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

General Secretary:—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Secretaries:—(1) Mr. K. J. Dubash, (2) Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Laljee, (3) Mr. M. M. Khatau, (4) Mr. V. L. Mehta, (5) Mr. T. A. Kulkarni.

Treasurers:—Mr. A. S. Wagh and Mr. G. G. Gokhale.

Members of the Managing Committee:—(1) Mr. Fatechand Baijnath Ruia, (2) Mr. K. M. Javeri, (3) Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, (4) Rev. R. M. Gray, (5) Mr. Shamji Hemraj, (6) Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatkhate, (7) Mr. L. B. Nayak, (8) Mr. K. Natarajan, (9) Mr. K. R. Koregaokar, (10) Mr. S. A. Brelvi, (11) Mr. Jusab H. A. C. Agboatwala, (12) Mr. Ahmed H. S. Khartri, (13) Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, (14) Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, (15) Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, (16) Mr. A. V. Chitre, (17) Mr. G. M. Atre, (18) Mr. P. G. Naik.

Auditors:—Messrs. Rustomji Mody and Damania, Associated Accountants London.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved that this meeting puts on record its sense of appreciation of the services rendered during the last strike of millhands in Bombay by Messrs. G. N. Sahasrabudhe B.A., A. V. Chitre B.A., G. M. Atre B.A., P. G. Naik, V. L. Kolhatwar and G. G. Phase, being social workers of the League, all of whom moved among the millhands, explained to them their true interest distributed hand-bills, issued by the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee and assisted loyally in bringing the strike to a satisfactory end."

With a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. N. F. Kanny the meeting terminated.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

FRANCHISE WITHHELD FROM WOMEN.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Lgislative Council on the Bill to provide for the constitution of village panchayats:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XI of 1919 (a Bill to provide for the constitution of village panchayats), have the honour to report as follows:—

Clause 3.—We have entirely redrafted this clause and we have provided that the Commissioner shall only act on the application of the Collector or of the district local board after either of these two authorities has given notice to the other of its application.

Clause 5.—We have redrafted this clause. We are by a majority of the opinion that the village patel should be an 'ex-officio' member of the panchayat as giving administrative experience to a body that may otherwise possess none, but we have provided that the revenue patel where possible shall be the ex-officio member. In certain villages such as Khoti villages there is no patel. We have by the words "if any" provided for this contingency and we have preferred in such cases to keep the panchayat wholly elective in character rather than introduce as an 'ex-officio' member the managing Khot. We are also by a majority of the opinion that neither talukdars, jagirdars nor inamdars should be 'ex-officio' members of the panchayats in their own villages either in addition to, or in substitution for, the patel. We have provided for the decision of possible disputes as to who is the senior patel by making the president of the district local board the arbiter.

Clause 6.—We have considerably mitigated the severity of the conditions of disqualification in certain cases by the deletion of sub-clause (d) and by substituting in new sub-clauses (d) and (e) for a permanent disqualification, a disqualification for a period of five years, and we have enabled the district local board to remove a disqualification imposed under sub-clause (h).

We have by a new sub-clause (g) disqualified an undischarged bankrupt.

Clause 8.—Where the validity of an election is in dispute, we have made provision for due enquiry by the Collector.

Clause 10.—We have extended the period of office of members from two years to three and we have transferred sub-clause (2) to new clause 17.

Clause 11.—We have subjected all appointments of secretaries to the approval of the district local board, so as to eliminate, as far as possible, unfair influence in the village.

Clause 12.—We have transferred sub clause (3) to new clause 17.

Clause 15.—We have arranged that the district local board should hear the views of a panchayat before the removal by it of any member for unfitness.

Clause 16.—We have provided for the decision of disputes as to questions of "residence."

Clause 17.—We have in this clause more conveniently arranged sub-clause (2) of clause 10 and sub-clause (3) of clause 12 and by a new sub-clause (3) applied to the disqualification of a sar-panch the disqualifications of a member.

Clauses 18 and 21.—We have guarded against any presumption that the panchayat is responsible for tanks and wells used for irrigation, and we have made it clear that the panchayat is responsible only for the maintenance of buildings which vest in them, and we have by a new clause 21 empowered the Governor in Council and the district local board to transfer property to the panchayat for this purpose, and we have made it clear that works constructed by the panchayat vest in the panchayat.

Clause 23.—In the case of dismissal of a servant we have provided for an appeal from the order of the sar-panch to the panchayat.

Clause 25 (e).—As it might be held that mahars and other village servants are not "private" persons within the meaning of this section, we have by the deletion of the word "private" safeguarded their rights.

Clause 27.—We have by a new sub-clause (2) provided for the imposition of an octroi in addition to other taxes.

Clause 36.—We have given the panchayats an opportunity of making representations against any proposed order of supersession by providing for a reference to the district local board before such order is made, and we have guarded against the invalidity of acts done by the panchayat between the making of the order and its communication to the panchayat by making such orders operative from the date of communication.

Clauses 39.—We think it undesirable that pleaders and other legal practitioners should be allowed to appear before the village panchayats in the small affairs with which they will be called upon to deal, and wwe have made provision for their exclusion.

Clause 41.—In case the panchayat should experience difficulty in the absence of the necessary machinery in recovering fines, we have empowered the panchayat in case of need to invoke the assistance of a magistrate.

Clause 44.—We have in the last clause of the bill made provision for the disposal of the property of the panchayat on its ceasing to exist. (Signed) Ibrahim Rahimtoola, J. Strangeman, C. N. Seddon, Harilal Desaibhai Desai (subjetc to a minute of dissent); K. R. Godbole (subject to a minute of dissent); G. K. Sathe (subject to a minute of dissent); P. A. Desai (subject to a minute of dissent); Dulabawa Raisingji (subject to a minute of dissent).

Minute of dissent by the Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai:—

I am not convinced of the necessity of allowing the patel of a village to be an 'ex-officio' member of a village panchayat. He is the last person in a village to wish the panchayat to prosper. If he is useful let him enter it through the door of election. If there is reason to fear that his chances to enter it through the voice of his neighbours are problematical, that itself is a justification to insist that he should be there through their franchise only. He would be put on his good behaviour if he has to rely upon the good will of the inhabitants of his village. To make him secure of his seat would be to provide no check on his undesirable ways. There would be either continuous friction between him and his colleagues, or the security of his seat would make the other members his slaves. His case stands on a different level from that of the talukdars, inamdars, jagirdars or khots. If at all any one deserves to be an 'ex-officio' member of a panchayat it is the proprietory owner of a village or the senior among them, but not the patel.

I would altogether omit sub-clause (a) of clause 6. There should be no sex disqualification for membership of a panchayat. If the adult male residents want to elect a female member why should the legislation interpose a sex-bar to their choice? After the Legislative Council recommended the removal of the sex-bar from the Bombay City Municipal Act, it would be a retrograde step to insert it in a fresh legislation of this character. At several places there are females who hold the "Mata." They have a voice in the election of the patel; and they often act as patels through their deputies.

I cannot agree to confiscate the rights of women who at present enjoy the franchise to vote at the local board and municipal elections. I would therefore allow the voting franchise to adult females holding immoveable property in their own right as well as to women who are literate in the sense of having passed the vernacular fourth standard.

As regards the duties and functions of the panchayat I would have preferred to make a provision empowering the Governor in Council to invest, at his discretion, judicial powers in petty civil and criminal cases; but as it is likely to delay the Bill, I would be satisfied if sub-clause (d) of clause 18 were amended by deleting the word "administrative" which stands before "duties" and by adding the words 'and functions" after "duties." There is no need to place a positive limitation on the powers of His Excellency the Governor in Council to invest a panchayat with such powers.

Clause 23 had better be amended so as to enable the Governor in Council to place to the credit of the village fund "the proceeds such incomes as may be assigned to it by any general or special order of the Governor in Council." Those who are aware of actual facts know that Government do not realise as much revenue under the head of miscellaneous receipts in villages such as sessed Government waste, trees sand, kankar, etc., as the villagers themselves would do, if they had to manage and appropriate them for the village fund. If these were assigned to the village panchayats they would be a fat source of income to that body. Such an enabling provision would cause no harm; but if advantage were taken of it by Government at their discretion the resources of the panchayats would be considerably improved. The statutory house tax may then be regulated according to local conditions so as not to press hard.

Lastly, I would like the operation of the blungeon clause of supersession to fellow if need be, a dissolution and re-election of a defaulting panchayat.

D. B. GODBOLE'S MINUTE

Minute of dissent by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole:—

I consider that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is defective in so far as it makes no provision for investing panchayats with judicial functions (for dealing with petty civil and criminal cases) as provided for in the Central Provinces Bill. This is a serious defect, but as the inclusion of judicial functions at this stage will throw back the Bill for over 12 months, I have agreed to sign the report on the understanding that a supplementary Bill authorising the Local Government to invest select panchayats in this Presidency with judicial functions will be coming before the Council in the near future.

R. B. SATHE'S MINUTE

Minute of dissent by the Hon. Rao Bahadur G K. Sathe:—

I do not intend to refer here to many points of details which we discussed in the Select Committee. The three main questions were 1, the presence of the officiating patel as an 'ex-officio' member of the panchayat, (2) adult woman suffrage and (3) conferment of judicial powers in petty civil and criminal cases. The decision of the majority on the first two questions is mentioned in the main report. The third point was fully debated in the Select Committee, but was not eventually put to vote as the chairman declared that the consideration of that subject was beyond the terms of the resolution by which the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. It was further stated that in case the question was pressed and carried by majority the Bill will have to be resubmitted to the Governor General under section 79 of the Government of India Act. This being so, members of the Select Committee could not formulate any definite proposals in this connection.

I am of opinion that the Bill should contain a separate chapter dealing with judicial functions. It is recognized that it may not be possible to invest every panchayat with such powers. The legislation may, therefore, be permissive and Government should have free hand in selecting panchayats for the investiture of these powers. That such a provision will make panchayats living organizations, that it will bring justice at least in petty cases nearer to the homes of the people, that it will be less expensive to the litigants and that it will be a good training ground for the people, are amongst others principal points in favour of the view I take in this matter.

Some years ago the Government of Bombay also favoured this view. They had put forward a Bill on these lines. Moreover, the Government of India have in their resolutions of 1915 and 1918 (on Local Self-Government) expressed a favourable view on this subject. That the Governor-General should under section 79 of the Government of India Act, sanction the introduction of bills authorizing panchayats to try petty civil and criminal cases in the Province of Bengal and in Central Provinces goes a long way in support of the view I have expressed above.

DROWNED WHILE INSANE.

At the Coroner's Court on Sunday Mr. A. R. King, Coroner of Bombay held an inquest on the body of one Shaik Mahomed Shaik Hussin, a Mahomedan aged about 35 years. The deceased was a motor car driver in the employ of a private gentleman. He was a heavy drunkard and was not right in the mind for a few days. He used to live with his sister at Tardeo and used to wander alone. He was last seen alive on Friday evening when he was wrong in the head owing to drink. He then went out and never returned. His body was found by a fisherman on Saturday in the sea near Chowpatty.

A verdict of death by drowing while insane, was returned by the jury.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Committee of the Byculla Club at Lunch on Saturday.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd, were present at the Races, on Saturday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Captain A. K. MacEwan, Captain C. Brooke-Short and Captain J. Verney Aides-de-Camp left for Ahmedabad on Saturday evening.

"THE SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to point out the falsity of Mr. Baptista's statements regarding my conduct in his letter appearing in your columns this morning.

It is absolutely false to say that I kept the men waiting for 3 or 4 hours and then asked them to come the next day. On the 13th instant I returned home early to meet His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala who was staying with me, when I was told that he was to call on me. Whilst waiting for His Highness I was talking to his Diwan when these men wanted to see me. I at once left Sir Daya Kishan Kaul and went to these men. They handed me Mr. Baptista's letter. I asked them what they wanted. They replied that they wanted nothing, but that I should go to Sholapur and ask the men to resume work. I said that I never asked them to stop work and told them that it was my desire they should go back to work. They said they were going back that night. I asked them if they were dismissed ringleaders and they replied in the negative; I then asked them if they had anything more to say and they said 'no,' I was talking to them for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

The next day, the 14th instant, I met these men in the office. I asked them what they were doing in Bombay, having told me they were going back to Sholapur. They said they wanted the reply to Mr. Baptista's letter, which I told them I would send direct. I told the men that I had discovered that they told me a lie when they said they were not dismissed ringleaders and that as they had told me lies, I would have nothing more to do with them.

I leave the public to judge whether I owe an apology to the men or Mr. Baptista owes one to me.—Yours, etc.

NAROTTAM MORARJI.

H. P. AEROPLANE.

NEW MACHINE'S ARRIVAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The "Englishman" understands that as there has been difficulty in obtaining spare parts for the Handley Page machine that is now in Calcutta there will be no flight to Bombay in that machine. The new Handley Page machine De Luke, which is expected in Calcutta to day, on s.s. Khyber, will be put to work as speedily as possible, and it is hoped that the eight to Bombay will take place in the course of the next fortnight or three weeks. The H. P. 9 will, in the meanwhile, be fitted with the wings of the new flyer and will leave Calcutta to provide joy rides at Gaya, Allahabad and possibly also Jubbulpore, after which it will return to Calcutta. No H. P. 9, it is hoped, will be in the air again at the end of the next week.

It is intended that the flight to Bombay should be a through one, with a call, of perhaps an hour or so, at Jubbulpore for petrol.

PEOPLE'S AND AMRITSR BANKS.

DIVISION BENCH DISMISSES CONTRIBUTORIES' APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

The Division Bench of Lahore High Court have dismissed the appeal preferred by contributories of the People's and Amritsar Banks (in liquidation) against the order of the Liquidation Judge allowing the claim of the creditors for interest. It is stated that the dividend towards interest to the creditors will be declared shortly if no farther appeal is preferred by contributories.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 22.

The weather has been dry everywhere. Feeble disturbance in North-West India persists and temperature is much above normal in Baluchistan and Sind.

Forecast:—No large change.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA OPEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The final match of this tournament was played on the 16th instant on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds between the "A" and the "B" teams of the Friends' Union Hockey Club of Kirkee and resulted in a win for the "A" team by gour goals to one. The prizes—a shield and a cup—were presented to the winners by Capt. V. B. Bapat.

Mr. Vinayak Laxman Bhave of Thana has given a donation of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) to the Women's College of Hingne Budruk Poona City. The authorities of the College have thankfully accepted the donation and have named the institution "Saraswatibai Bhave College," after his mother, as desired by the donor.

From Letters to Editor.

Mr. B. P. THAKOR, Managing Proprietor, Proprietory High School, Ahmedabad, writes with reference to the remarks of our Ahmedabad correspondent in our issue of the 17th inst., that he has nothing to complain against the attitude of the Joint Examination Board towards his school. Having received some complaints against the school, the Board, he says, was justified in making an enquiry to find out the truth.

"ANTI-REVOLUTION," (Palanpur), [illegible] the speech of H. H. the Nawab Sa[illegible] the recent State Banquet, gives a to[illegible]ly coloured picture of the State. [illegible] speech the Municipal Bill is stated [illegible] have received the assent of the Rule[illegible] why asks the correspondent, has th[illegible] of the Bill been kept a secret [illegible] Again, no reference is made to [illegible] (forced labour), that still largely [illegible] in the state and entails great suffer[illegible] the poor.

"A PASSENGER" says that at Lower P[illegible] the number of local stopping trains [illegible] fewer than are needed and hence passengers are put to a good deal of trouble. Also, the platform has not been raised to the level of the footboard of trains as is the case everywhere.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC SPORTS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The 23rd Bengal Presidency Athletic Sports Championship Meeting was held at Eden Gardens on Saturday afternoon. The meeting was founded in 1893, but was abandoned during the years 1915-1918 owing to the war. Despite the sun being unpleasantly hot the attendance at the sports was large. The E. B. Railway annexed the Minto Challenge Shield by virtue of A. J. Duffey's wins in the events in which he took part. The British Army Championship will be decided on Monday next, when the Marathon Race over a distance of 8½ miles will be decided. At present the Bedford and Hertfordshire Regiment is leading for the Sir George White Challenge Shield. The 93rd Burmans retain possession of the Sir Allan Arthur Challenge Shield but only by a narrow margin. The 2/70th Burmans are only 4 points behind the School Challenge Shield remained for another year with St. Xaviers.

At the conclusion of the sports, Lady Wheeler distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following are the chief results:—

100 yards.—A. J. Duffey, 11 seconds.

220 yards.—A. J. Duffey, 23 2/5seconds.

120 yards Hurdles.—A. J. Duffey, 17 seconds.

High Jump.—B. D. Chatterjee, 5 ft. 7½ inches.

Quarter Mile.—P. C. Bannerjee, 54 3/5 seconds.

Half Mile.—P. C. Bannerjee, 2 mins. 9 1/5 seconds.

Relay Race.—E. B. Railway.

300 yards. Handicap.—B. H. Morley, [illegible] yards.

150 yards Handicap.—A. J. Duffey, scratch, 16 seconds.

BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

100 yards.—Sergeant Wilkinson, Bedfords and Herts, 10 seconds.

1,000 yards.—Cpl. S. T. Bunyan of the Machine Gun Corps, 2 minutes 32 seconds.

600 yards.—Cpl. W. Brigginshaw, 2nd Dorsets, 1 min. 23 seconds.

Quarter Mile.—Sergeant Wilkinson, [illegible]ford and Herts, 53 3-5 seconds.

One Mile.—Cpl. S. T. Bunyan, 3rd [illegible] Corps and Sergeant Sharp, 2nd Bedford[illegible] Herts dead-heat, 4 minutes 54 seconds.

One Mile Relay.—2nd Bedfords and [illegible] "A", 3 minutes 48 seconds.

INDIAN ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

100 yards.—Naik M. G. Dwe, 2/70th Burma Rifles, 10 4/5 seconds.

Half Mile.—Naik Main Sing, 93rd Burma Infantry, 2 mins. 10 4-5 secs.

Quarter Mile.—Rfm. Mg. Tin, 2/70th Burma Rifles, 55 2/5 secs.

One Mile.—Havildar Umar Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry, 4 mins. 49 1/5secs.

One Mile Relay.—2-70th Burma Rifles, 3 mins. 48 2/5 seconds.

The other events were for schools, Boy Scouts, contests of a similar description.

ARREST OF A EUROPEAN EX-SERGEANT.

REPORTED SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20

Sensational developments are reported in connection with the arrest of a European ex-sergeant of Calcutta Police and recovery of arms and ammunitions from his possession. It is said that at an identification parade held at Lall Bazar yesterday the ex-sergeant in question was identified from among similarly attired Europeans as one of the men who were present when a daring dacoity was committed in the latter end of December at or near Andul in the Howrah District. In that case the dacoits followed Jidan Mull, a Marwari of Jaipur who had Rs. 25,000 in his possession and who was also in a taxi on his way to the Andul railway station en route for Jaipur. He was overtaken and shot dead and the dacoits decamped with Rs. 25,000. Kissen Singh, the taxi-driver is at present on his trial in connection with that crime. Further it is alleged that a revolver recovered by the police during the course of their enquiries has been found to have been originally purchased by the ex-sergeant. Further enquiries are in progress.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. G. M., P. A. KRISHNAN and C. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—We regret we cannot publish your letters.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 23, 1920.

IS IT FAIR?

The debate on the future regulation of tariffs in the country in the Imperial Legislative Council last week, did not in any way clear the position of Government, who played their cards without showing their hand. The correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India is held back, though it is said there is no sort of outside dictation moving the Government. The whole standpoint of Government has been befogged by diplomatic reservations. They may be feeling it in their conscience that everything is open and above board, that there is nothing behind the curtain and that all is due to spontaneous inspiration; but, seen from the outside, their haste and tortuousness do not inspire confidence. If what they wanted was a decent amount of expert advice on the regulation of Indian tariffs, they should have held their own recommendation in abeyance, and accepted Mr. Patel's resolution which was clear and business-like. We would not have consented to Mr. Patel's proposal of a committee consisting of an equal number of official and non-official members for the purpose; on questions of currency and tariff, neither party is very talented in the present council, and we would have preferred a committee containing experts outside the Council as well. But Mr. Patel's resolution was opposed in the front and in the flank, and duly swept away. The Committee appointed by Sir George Barnes' resolution have two distinct references to meet. The first is that they should say whether or not it is advisable to have a system of Imperial Preference for India. The question admits of no evasion, and they can say only yes or no. They are not even asked to propose, in case they feel themselves unequal to being cocksure about it, any other course of inquiry. According to Mr. Crum's amendment they are also to report on the best methods of considering the future fiscal policy of India—a matter for which they may propose fresh methods of investigation. But if they, by majority make up their minds on Imperial Preference, in conformity with the views of Government, they preclude themselves from further suggestions of fiscal policy since they will have already given a fixed formula on the question.

The advantages and disadvantages of the system of Imperial Preference can be judged only according to the view-point of the enquirer, and the resolution leaves it to the Committee to take their view-points which may be now Indian, next Imperial and then again cosmopolitan. Sir Gangadhar commended the scheme, as a puissant federationist of Empire, in a vein that should make Lord Milner hide his diminished head. We should certainly have a due sense of our Imperial obligations, but that does not justify wild generalisations. Sir Gangadhar spoke with the airs of a man whose mind was nimble and modernised in ideas, but he would have spoken more to the point if he had discussed for our benefit what revolutionary views were prevailing in the self-governing Dominions in the way of Imperial sacrifice and the exclusion of rival alien goods. "The federation of Empire was an absolute necessity" contended the speaker with noble vehemence. We appreciate the spirit of it, but he should have enquired as to what uniformity of trend there was in the six colonial units of the Empire to make our contribution consistent and effective. Nor are we satisfied with the phrase "the substitution of Free Trade by Imperial Preference" in Britain, because as yet there has been no such wholesale alteration of policy. The Premier himself, with apology for departures in the name of anti-dumping, has restated his adherence to Free Trade; and it would be better if we examined our position with reference to the possibilities of our advantage, without wild-cat notions that everyone else is doing it and that we should fall in line. The chief consideration, however, is the difficulty of coming to definite conclusions, one way or the other, without our trade position assuming some sort of steadiness in relation to Government policy. As Sir Dinshaw Wacha rightly pointed out, the exchange question was intertwined with India's trade and therefore the whole position had to be decided without any splitting up of issues. Thanks to the policy of Government our exchange position is "jumpy" and erratic. The prospect of no single trade can now be brought into focus with the secret of currency operations remaining hidden in the bosom of Government. It would be impossible to say anything of the future of our trade without knowing the intentions of the Government. The elements that determine the prospect of trade are in disorder and there is no room for intelligent anticipation. The Government have notified that Reverse Councils amounting to £2,000,000 will be offered for sale this week, the rates to be announced in due course. It simply shows that Government in spite of emphatic protest are pursuing the incomprehensible course of turning down our gold reserves when there is no occasion for it and when such decisions involve the loss of our savings in lakhs and in crores. Our currency situation has reached one of the middle stages through which we have periodically to pass. Calculations based on the situation in one day are falsified in the next. Merchants have found it impossible to proceed by forecasts. How the decisions of the Secretary of State and the artificial forcing up of the exchange are going to affect our commerce, no one pretends to be able to guess with accuracy.

Without getting the exchange to a steady position, we cannot imagine how the Committee are going to bring the meaning of statistics into relation with the actual conditions of trade. The Committee will have to examine the prospect of our commodities abroad, with equal chances for all markets. Likewise, they will have to see how imports from foreign countries are likely to be affected and how their value is going to affect the sale of our limited manufactures. They must enquire into the possibilities of retaliation by other countries. How can we reach definite findings when all the elements of calculation, in India as well as abroad, are disturbed? Forecasts are particularly impossible at present when men have not been able to estimate the results of our nominal exchange on our trade. The Department of Statistics issues a monthly report of our trade, but they are, and small blame to them, a month too late in their arrival. To see how the latest exchange developments have affected the quantity as well as the direction of our trade, we shall have to examine the statistics of a reasonable period. In the bulk, there may not be large variations but we ought to compare them with the proportions that made the scheme undesirable twice before in this century. This is an abnormal time, with abnormal influences at work The factors are out of compass; and to give fixity to policy while all the elements are at sixes and sevens, while Government make mysterious deals, and while they do not take the public into their confidence, would be impracticable. With so many unknown elements at work, not even a Committee of angels would be able, casually and after intramural study, to prescribe a safe principle of tariffs. There are three things that must be observed in this connection. The tabulation of tariffs or any vital departure of principle, should be left over to the Reform Administration. To make or to expect an unrepresentative committee improvise opinions, may be interpreted by the public as an ambuscade on the eve of Reforms which will take away from one of the greatest of its reputed merits. To rush the matter is not playing the game. Good as the abolition of the cotton excise duty is, we hope members will not overrate it and take it as a bargain, without examining the whole field and confessing to the shifty obsoleteness of the statistics of months ago. Secondly, there should be a Commission, in which Indians preponderate, empowered to take evidence rom all sides and with leisure to study the effects of trade policy in the Colonies and elsewhere. Thirdly, the recommendations should not be made the basis of exclusive official decision, but the Government of India should pursue a fiscal policy which is approved by the Legislature as well. The present device is unsatisfactory and impossible for useful conclusions.

Notes of the Day.

◆

Sugar Coating.

Perhaps it is a pity that the story of the Allied reply to President Wilson on the Adriatic question has got abroad, because it has prepared the world to expect a richly embellished note, profuse with courtesy, but firm in its substance. The grace tact is always injured through premature disclosure. The most conspicuous feature of the situation is the press opinion of Britain which placed the fraternal sentiments of the people above the collisions of statesmen. For good or for evil, the withdrawal of America from any part of the Treaty on the ground that the Allies were stubborn, would be a great moral blow to the prestige of the Allies which is already tottering through compromises worse than that of the Adriatic. The return of a soft answer in the hope that the protest was one of pure wrath, will not settle the difference, because Mr. Wilson's complaint is that the compromise to which he had agreed, had been re-opened in his absence to the advantage of Italy who was a power stronger than Jugo-Slavia. We wonder if the reply contains any concession; if it does not, Mr. Wilson will not allow himself to be pleased with the sugar-coating on the old pill.

Iji Riots,

The telegrams which the Governor of Fiji has sent to this country regarding the disturbances there afford sufficient indication that there has been in the island of Suva something like a general upheaval among the Indian labourers in the plantations. What the exact nature of the Indian strikers' demands are and how far the planters are prepared to meet them is not known in this country. But it certainly appears as if the Indian immigrants in the island are thoroughly disgusted with the ways of their masters and refuse to put any more faith in their promises. The Governor has appointed a Commission, on which the Indian community is represented by two Indian members, to enquire into the cost of living and the rate of wages. The Commission was to meet on the 10th instant, but had to adjourn owing to the inability of one of the Indian members to be present. In the meanwhile, disturbances have taken place, the most serious collision between the local police and the Indian strikers occurring on the 14th. The police force finding itself unable to cope with the situation is reported to have opened fire, seriously wounding three Indians, one of whom died subsequently. Further developments are still obscure; it is not known how many in all have been arrested and whether there have been further disturbances and recourse to firing. "Loyal" Indians are quoted by the Governor as passing a resolution of thankfulness to the latter for appointing the Commission and expressing confidence that justice will be done to the Indian community, but it is yet to be known to what exten these "loyal" Indians truly voice the views and sentiments of the community at large. It is always easy to light on a few unscrupulous men in a community—men who are prepared to sell their birth rights for a mess of pottage—and to hold them up as the "leaders" of the community, but it is the views of the community at large that count. How do the vast majority of the Indian labourers view the personnel and terms of reference of the Commission? This remains to be seen. In the meanwhile, we would urge on the Government of India to keep a vigilant eye over the situation and afford the Indian community in Fiji all the protection they have a right to expect. Their first concern should be to ascertain the real truth about the situation, through the eyes of the Indian community.

The Strike and After.

We hope all those, who are concerned with the question of Labour in Bombay and elsewhere in the Presidency, will give their earnest consideration to the suggestions contained in the letter of Mr. Joseph Baptista, which we published on Saturday Though the strike is at an end, it will be the height of folly to suppose that all trouble is ended and that we may well rest content with the assurance that all is now well between Labour and Capital on this side of India. Mr. Baptista took no unduly alarmistic view when he anticipated what he called a "pitched battle" between Capital and Labour when the profits go to the fabulous extent they are expected to do in the current year. With no prospect of the prices coming down to any appreciable extent, will the operatives be content to swell the already swollen coffers of the millowners and not wish to participate, to some extent, in the prosperity they have helped to build? What they secured, as the result of the recent strike, has not certainly satisfied all their legitimate claims, whatever the millowners and their apologists may think to the contrary. It would be well, therefore, to provide betimes for future emergencies in the manner suggested by Mr. Baptista and the appointment of a Commission to investigate all the outstanding questions—and they are as numerous as they are complex—is urgently called for.

Rice Control.

One of the chief contributory causes of the Labour unrest is the present high prices of foodstuffs, especially of rice. The poorer classes have a bitter grievance regarding the profiteering that has been carried on under the shelter of the rice control system. That rice control is necessary no one denies, but very little effective effort has yet been made to put down profiteering at the cost of the poor. It is no use merely repeating the stale maxim, as the local Corporation Committee does, that "profiteering is often a question of supply and demand." Profiteering may be inevitable, like any other crime, in days of scarcity, but that is no reason why all possible steps should not be taken to put it down. It was only on Thursday last that Government woke up to the necessity of declaring that rice was being unreasonably withheld from the market and of setting up machinery to seize such supplies. The authorities are still far off from acknowledging the necessity of devising penal measures against rice dealers caught in the act of profiteering. Unless such penal measures are introduced it is hopeless to expect the evil to abate. Profiteering has been tolerated in this city to a scandalous degree and instead of the prices coming down or keeping steady, we see to-day, at the end of eighteen months of the so-called Control, the prices actually and substantially being higher than they were at the beginning of the period. The "control" price of rice (Rangoon Special) at this time last year was Rs. 11-10 per bag. To-day it is Rs. 15-1-0. We are speaking only of the "control" prices, not the actual prices at which rice is sold to consumers in the city by the retail dealers, which varies from Rs. 19 to Rs. 24 or more.

The Remedy.

With regard to the increase in "control" prices, profiteering by the big monopolists of the trade, both in Burma and Bombay, is mainly at the bottom of the mischief, as Mr. Baptista conclusively demonstrated in his letter. The rice merchants in their memorial to Government have also pointed out that the "control" rates of both old and new rice are unnecessarily kept high and they have made an offer to Government to sell rice in Bombay at 12 annas less than the "control" rates. According to Mr. Baptista's calculation a profit of at least a rupee per bag is being made by the monopolist importers. The conviction is growing in the mind of the public that the interests of the poor are being recklessly sacrificed for the benefit of a few monopolists of the trade. A sifting enquiry into the whole system of control is urgently called for. What is wanted is a modified system of control. Control is certainly wanted in Burma and let the Government impose it by all means so long as the prevailing shortage of crop lasts. But no control is wanted in Bombay, beyond the mere fixing of prices of imported rice. Free imports of Burma rice at controlled rates should be permitted, no monopoly being given to any firm or group of firms in Bombay as at present. The only precaution needed is the fixing of prices, beyond which rates it should be an offence to sell. As a result of such a modified system of control, the prices are bound to go down materially and benefit the poor and middle classes, who are groaning to-day under the exorbitant prices demanded by the retail dealers.

Independence for Egypt.

The entire Egyptian nation is to-day clamouring for independence. Priests, princes and proletariat are one in their demand. The British power is not forgotten by them, but, as the Grand Mufti, the religious chief of Egypt, told Lord Milner, 'if Egyptians bend to-day before force they will profit by the first occasion to revolt. The guarantee of force is not eternal." "El Misr" publishes a resume of the conversation, between His Holiness and His Lordship, which included the following interesting passages:—

> **Lord Milner**: Egypt is, generally speaking, very prosperous.
>
> **The Mufti**: Its progress is most striking from the intellectual point of view.
>
> **Lord Milner**: Perhaps so. I observe the troubled spirit of the country of which I do not know the cause.
>
> **The Mufti**: That troubled spirit is due to a natural cause. Egypt finds her hopes frustrated and a protectorate declared when she was expecting independence.
>
> **Lord Milner**: I consider a protectorate to be to Egypt's interest, because it defends her against aggression. Do not the Egyptians understand that the interests of Great Britain and Egypt require a protectorate? Your independence would menace our interests in Egypt and the Orient.
>
> **The Mufti**: The Egyptians do not ignore your interests and those of other Powers, but charity begins at home.

We hope Lord Milner will retain in his memory this sane argument while inditing his recommendation for the future government of the Egypt.

Grievances of Junagadh.

We have from time to time, published letters from well-informed correspondents testifying to the unpopularity of the present administration of Junagadh, and the keen anxiety of the public to have the installation of the Nawab, which is overdue, Other minor Princes of Kathiawad including those of Palitana, Porebunder and Wadhwan have already been installed, and the delay in the case of the Nawab of Junagadh is exercising the minds of people. Several correspondents have given candid testimony to the present administration, which, it is alleged, has not been generous to claims of the subjects of the State in the public services. It is high time to give the Nawab his legitimate right of taking over the administration from the hands of Mr. Rendall, who, we trust, will not in any way grudge the early installation of the Nawab in the State to which he is indebted. There is no known justification for the delay and we hope Sir George Lloyd will hasten the installation of the Nawab and meet the wish of the people—which is the real test for action.

An Unholy Combination

Though birds of the same feather are said to flock together, we did not expect the Maharaja of Durbhanga to enter into an alliance with the European planters of Behar to resist the demands of the tenantry of the province for better treatment at the hands of the land-holding classes. But, Capitalism, however, veriously manifested, is the same all the world over, and we need not be surprised if zemindars of the type of the Maharaja of Durbhanga take alarm at the growing sense of independence among the hitherto suppressed tenant world and make haste to put it down with all means in their power. For this purpose they have not hesitated even to form a compact with the local European planting community, whose record of treatment of the ryots under them is not exactly one to be admired. They have jointly formed an association known as the Planter-Zemindar Association and at a meeting held on the 10th instant under the presidency of the Maharaja of Durbhanga the Association resolved to collect funds with a view to fight the demands of the Kisan Sabha (Peasants' Association). A campaign is also on foot to capture all the seats of North Behar in the new Reformed Council for the nominees of the joint association.

The fifth anniversary of the death of Mr. Gokhale was commemorated at Jamshedpur by holding a public meeting on the 19th instant in the South Town institute grounds with Mr. Madon in the chair.

ALLIES' NOTE TO WILSON.

TONE MOST CONCILIATORY,

"MOST MOMENTOUS ISSUE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Rscd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 22.

It is understood that the Allies' Note to President Wilson has been delivered to the United States' Ambassador in London. Hitherto the situation is obscure, because the Allied negotiations, which have been secret, have been intermittently broken by a succession of rumours and unauthorised reports and publication in Paris of one of the original draft replies, which was subsequently revised. It now appears that while the final text upholds the Franco-British proposals of January 20th, its tone is most conciliatory, studiously avoiding ground for wounding American susceptibilities. In this connection Mr. Lloyd George, at yesterday's sitting of the Supreme Council, insisted on the necessity for the utmost urbanity of form and language.

With regard to the so-called intervention of Viscount Grey, "The Times" points out that he interviewed Mr. Chamberlain with regard to the untoward results of any dispute with the United States. Unquestionably, the issue is the most momentous since the cessation of hostilities involving the future bonds of the Anglo-American friendship.

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 22.

It is officially declared that the Supreme Council has received no communication from Viscount Grey on the subject of reply to President Wilson's Note on the Adriatic.

ALLIES AND AMERICA.

JANUARY PROPOSALS CANNOT BE IGNORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 22.

According to the "Daily Mail", it is understood that the Allies will reply to President Wilson that the proposals of January could not be ignored and the Council was perforce compelled to make decisions in the voluntary absence of America's representative.

POLICING THE ADRATIC.

U. S. TO BE ONE OF THE FIVE NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON.—It is announced that the United States will be one of the five nations to police the Adriatic.

HIDING THE ARMY?

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT TERMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Rscd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 22.

PARIS.—M. Lefevre, Minister of War, giving evidence before the Foreign Affairs Commission, declared that Germany was trying to avoid carrying out the disarmament terms of the Peace Treaty and hiding the army under the civil cloak and also concealing war material, small arms and even guns. M. Lefevro urged that the Allies should insist on the strict carrying out of the dirarmament terms.

WAR CRIMINALS.

TO BE TRIED BY LEIPZIG COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 22.

The Allies have decided to allow the Supreme Court at Leipzig to try war criminals. This decision has caused a great relief in Government circles in Berlin.

The "Mittagszeitung" expects further concessions by the elimination of the "morally responsible", for example, Bethmann-Hollweg, Hindenburg and Tirpitz, from the list.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" asks what possibility is there that the Allies' witnesses will be forthcoming.

"Vorwaerts" frankly admits that the German judges are not likely to provo impartial. Speaking at Bremen, Herr Noske said that much which the Allies regarded as a crime, was purely a general war measure ordered by the authorities and would never be acknowledged by the Germans as a crime.

GREAT POWERS FAIL TO HELP.

AUSTRIA TO TRY UNION WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 22.

VIENNA.—In the course of a speech today, the State Chancellor declared that, should the help of the Great Powers on which Austria was relying, not come in time, the moment would come when the Austrian people must be permitted to try another solution, namely, the union with Germany.

ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1920-1.

125 MILLIONS STERLING.

525,000 MAXIMUM PERSONNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 22.

The Army Estimates for 1920-21 are issued to-night. They amount to 125 millions sterling, of which 55 millions are permanent for the provision of the same establishment as in 1914-15, 29½ for war liquidation charges and 40½ for garrisoning the occupied territories. The maximum personnel provided for is 525,000, which is expected to fall in the course of the financial year to 280,000, including Colonial, native and Indian troops serving outside India. The establishment of British regiments in India, which was 75,896 before the war, is still being discussed. The estimates show that 17,000 troops will be kept on the Rhine, 18,000 in Mesopotamia and 10,000 in Constantinople and Palestine during the year.

M. POINCARE,

FULFILLS LAST OFFICIAL ACTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 22.

The Havas Agency states:—M. Poincaré, yesterday, fulfilled the last public acts of his presidential career.

In the morning, he presided at an important Cabinet Council, at which the progress of London Conference was discussed.

In the afternoon, he despatched a special address to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, thanking them for the unfailing support and assistance, which they had always given him, emphasising the necessity for that union in peace which had enabled them to triumph in war and urging that Germany should be held strictly to her obligations.

To-day, M. Poincaré will formally receive his successor M. Deschanel at Elysee and he will then leave the palace for his private residence. The ceremony of inaugurating M. Deschanel will take place in the presence of the Presidents of Chambers and M. Millerand.

BOLSHEVIKS CROSS DNIESTER.

RUMANIANS ON WAR FOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 22.

A Vienna message to the "Daily Express" says that ten Bolshevik divisions are reported to have crossed the Dniester, which the Rumanians have strongly fortified and movement has started to place the Rumanian army on the war footing. It is believed that the Allies will be asked for a large amount of war material and financial support to fight the Bolsheviks.

O'GRADY AND BOLSHEVIKS

PEACE PROPOSALS IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Rscd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 22.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—"I am able to state positively that M. O'Grady is conducting Peace negotiations with Bolsheviks. They are said to be progressing favourably and several important points have already been settled."

THE PERSIAN RLY. CONCESSION.

CONCESSION TO BRITISH SYNDICATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 22.

According to "The Times" the Persian railway concession gives the British syndicate the option not only for the survey, but for the construction of the railway. The same Syndicate, some years ago, secured a similar option for the line from Mohammerah to Burujird. The Persian Government has now decided to extend this line so as to connect with the Bagdad-Teheran railway. This survey will also be proceeded with, shortly. The Persian Railways Syndicate, which has secured these options, also includes the Persian and Mesopotamian Corporation, the Imperial Bank of Persia and Sir John Ellerman.

RUMANIAN PETROL.

U. S. EXPLOITATION FOR 60 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Rscd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 22.

A Geneva message to the "Daily Mail" says that the United States have offered Rumania a loan of £800,000 sterling in return for the exploitation of Rumanian petrol for sixty years.

Indians in East Africa.

LETTERS FROM MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

I.

I am writing at "Full speed ahead" in order to catch the mail which goes from Mozambique this afternoon. I have only just received news that another mail to India is about to start.

There are clear differences between the provinces with which East Africa is cut up. I shall try to distinguish them.

The Beginning.

East Africa itself, i.e., the British Protectorate, was a welcome home to Indians for half a century or more, both before the British occupation and also during the early days when the whole area was administered on Indian lines, and officers from the Indian Government, such as Col. Montgomery and others, were administrators. Then Indians flourished, Land was very cheap and much Indian capital was invested. But as the interior became more and more opened up,—chiefly by Indian settlement and trade,—it was discovered that there was a large high land region, where Europeans could live in a temperate climate all the year round. This, when fully explored and opened out, was at once ear-marked for Europeans and Indians were not allowed by the Administration to purchase land in that region. This was the beginning of a change of attitude towards the Indian.

But the greatest change came after the Boer War when a very large number of Dutch settlers, filled with South African ideas as to the treatment of the "coolie", came into East Africa and began to lead the European policy. They stirred up racial hatred against the Indian, which had been dormant before. They began, almost from the first, to put forward plans for driving the Indian completely out of the country. These plans were rigorously pursued in every path of life. I was amazed to find the intricacies of petty prosecution which had been introduced. The worst of all, perhaps, was the secret instigation of the Africans themselves to insult Indians.

Blackening Indians' Character.

But much further and deeper than these outward acts the policy was consistently pursued of blackening the Indians' character. Before this time, they had been, as a community, more popular than other wise; because they fulfilled a most useful function in opening up inland trade and supplying skilled artisans. This popularity was steadily and most skilfully undermined by the new propaganda. It was said that the Indian was keeping the native African out of his legitimate avenues of self-improvement. If the Indians were not present, then the Africans would learn to do all the subordinate work both as artisans and as clerks. This argument was specious, but it could easily be refuted. The simple fact, is that as soon as ever the African becomes skilled enough to do carpentering work or any other work the Indian retires as a matter of course, because the African can live more cheaply.

But the worst argument still remained. It was repeated again and again, till it was eagerly believed by those who were racially prejudiced, that the Indian was secretly vicious in his domestic life: that he was entirely given over to immorality: that he was morally depraved; that he practised "the worst vices of the East." All these charges were so vague that they became all the greater by their very vagueness. And when the European mind was already prone to believe them they became easily creditable.

In this way, by steady propaganda, the South African policy of "Asiatic Exclusion" became ultimately adopted by the whole European Community. The European Convention of Associations passed a unanimous Petition for the exclusion of Indians on these very grounds. They called attention to the fact that four missionaries were present at their meeting.

The Economic Commission.

The Economic Commission, which had been appointed to the East African Protectorate Government almost immediately followed suit and in much more open and brutal terms demanded the steady pursuit of the South African policy of Indian exclusion as the goal not merely for East Africa but for the whole of Africa, wherever the British flag was hoisted. This Economic Commission Report had only been finally adopted and published and circulated a few weeks before my arrival at Mombasa. It was the first paper put into my hands by the Indian Association Secretary. I could see at a glance its deadly importance if it were not repudiated and reputed. It seemed to me thedefore essential, for the sake of South Africa as well as East Africa, to stop for a time at Mombasa and Nairobi, and endeavour to refute it.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MESSAGES OF WELCOME.

We have received the following from Lala Lalpatrai for publication:—

"It is impossible for me to acknowledge individually the numerous messages of welcome and congratulations received by me since landon Indian soil from all parts of the country. I may attempt to do it later on arrival at Lahore. In the meantime permit me the courtesy of your columns for an expression of deep gratitude to my countrymen in general and to the senders of the messages for all manifestations of their love and kindness towards me of which I have been the recipient in the last three days. The welcome accorded to me has touched me profoundly and I intend to try my very best to be worthy of it.

LALA LAJPAT RAI AT DADAR

CAUSE OF LABOUR

A public meeting was held at Dadar, under the joint auspices of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club and The Indian Labour League accord a hearty welcome to Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Velkar presiding. The president requested Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Pandit to speak a few words on behalf of their requested Mr. Lajpat Rai to make the cause of Labour his own and do his best to forward the cause through his friends in the New Councils. Lala Lajpat Rai was then garlanded by the Home Rulers' Club, The Indian Labour League and Madras Association.

Mr. Lajpat Rai then rose among loud cheers to address the meeting. He expressed his inability to address the meeting as his voice had failed. He assured the audience that hereafter he would take interest in the cause of Labour as he considered it to be the sacred cause and further promised to speak on some other occasion on this subject.

The president paid a tribute to Mr. Lajpat Rai's valuable services and congratulated him on his return to his home. A vote of thanks to the president brought the proceedings to an end.

BANGALORE AND REFORMS ACT.

DEMAND FOR CITIZENS' REPRESENTATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 20.

During the recent visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Bangalore, the Municipal Commissioners of C. and M. Station in their address alluded to the constitutional reforms in British India and asked for representation of the citizens of the station. His Excellency stated that any recommendation received from the Resident would receive sympathetic attention. The Resident of the Municipal Commission in pursuance of a resolution of the Standing Committee has now addressed Messrs. Surya narayana Row and W. H. Johnson two of the Commissioners asking them to take take steps with the co-operation of individual commissioners and others who are interested in the matter of representation under the scheme of constitutional reforms to formulate definite proposals on the subject for submission to the Government of India through the Resident. The Municipal President has also addressed the Secretary of the Bangalore C. and M. Station Bar Association regarding the suggestion to place C. and M. Station under the appellate jurisdiction of the Madras High Court which was also a request made by the Municipal Commission to the Viceroy. The President has asked the Bar Association to formulate a scheme for investing the appellate jurisdiction of the station in the Madras High Court.

ARMY PENSIONS.

RATES UNDER REVISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

A Press communique says:—The Government of India have been in communication with the Secretary of State for some time on the question of revision of rates of Army pensions. The matter is a very complicated one owing to the large number of classes affected and the great variations in their rates of pay, conditions of service etc. Every endeavour is, however being made to arrive at an early settlement.

NILE IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

GOVT. ACCEPTS SIRRY PASHA'S TERMS.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Rscd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 22.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—Sirry Pasha, the Minister of Public Works, who recently resigned owing to the fact that an Egyptian was not included on the Nile Irrigation Projects Commission, has informed Reuter's representative that Government has accepted his conditions and he has, therefore, withdrawn his resignation.

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

CAN BOLSHEVISM SHAKE IT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 22.

In the course of his speech at Bremen Noske declared that British power in India was so firmly established that it could scarcely be considered that the Bolshevists would be able to create such difficulties for Britain that the shaking of British power in India could be expected within a measurable period.

DEATH OF SIR OLIVER NEWWARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 22.

The death is announced of Sir Oliver Newmarch, formerly Military Secretary, India Office.

[Sir Oliver Richardson Newmarch, K.C.S.I., (Major-General retired 1887) was born on 31st October, 1834. He was the son of the late Dr. Newmarch. He was educated at Oxford, entered the Bengal Army in 1855, and served in the Indian Mutiny. He won a medal. He became Military Secretary to the Government of India in 1884 and was Military Secretary at India Office from 1889-99.]

THE SHAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 22.

Rome.—The Shah to-day left for the Riviera.

ADMIRALTY TO SELL NINE DREADNOUGHTS.

OWING TO DEVELOPMENTS IN NAVAL GUNNERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12 noon. Feb. 21.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that in view of the developments in the naval gunnery the Admiralty is selling nine Dreadnoughts, namely Bellerophon, St. Vincent, Hercules, Collingwood, Indomitable, Superb, Neptune, Colossus and Inflexible valued at ten million sterling. The sales will for the most part clear out the vessels with twelve-inch guns and some may be sold to the Dominions. In future, the ships will be armed with thirteen-point-five and fifteen-inch guns, and owing to the development of the naval gunnery the guns may get even bigger.

SURRENDERED GERMAN VESSELS.

1,824,828 GROSS TONNAGE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 22.

It is officially stated that the tonnage of German vessels surrendered in accordance with the armistice agreement was 1,824,828 gross tons, of which 133,461 have been allocated to Britain; 442,335 to France; 2,691 to Italy; 22,292 to Belgium and 43,900 have still not been allocated.

CABLE ITEMS.

PARIS.—The trial of M. Caillaux has begun in the High Court under the presidency of Leon Bourgeois.

The Senate has confirmed M. Poincaré's election as member of the Senate.

CAIRO.—The Vickers-Vimy aeroplane, piloted by Major Welsh and Captain Halley, is departing for the Cape on the 19th instant. It will land at Assuan and then proceed to Khartoum. The pilots intend to fly back from the Cape to Cairo.

COMPENSATION TO MISS SHERWOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

"We hear," writes the "Civil and Military Gazette," "that Miss Sherwood has refused to accept the sum of Rs. 50,000 alloted to her by Government in compensation for injuries received at the hands of rioters at Amritsar on April 19th last year. The only compensation that Miss Sherwood will accept is the price of a wrist watch, a possession which she valued. She was wearing it at the time she was attacked, but it was stolen from her by the mob."

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

MOTION TO RAISE TO A PRESIDENCY.

MR. SINHA'S RESOLUTION LOST.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

At the meeting of the Imperial Council on Friday Mr. Sinha moved that Bihar and Orissa be removed from the group of provinces in the second schedule of the Government of India Act, 1919, and be included in the group, the maximum annual salary of Governors of which is fixed at Rs. 1,28,000 and that of the members of the Executive Council at Rs. 64,000. He said some of his non-official friends had objected to his resolution. There was a hard struggle for existence. His reason was that he wanted that Bihar and Orissa should be raised to the status of a Presidency. After going into the past history of British connection with India since 1833, the speaker pointed out that Bihar and Orissa had better claims for rise in the status than the United Provinces. Bihar and Orissa had seen before its eyes the United Provinces being placed on an equal footing with her and now unfortunately the U. P. had been raised a step still further. His main objection was that under the Reforms Act it was open to the Secretary of State to appoint a civilian. He must say that a civilian would always lack in that felicity of temperament and broadness of outlook which a Governor ought to possess. Supposing the Governor was brought from England, in that case it was only possible to get a second-rate man for a second-rate pay. Hence the necessity for rise in the status.

The Raja of Kanika said it was difficult to understand the policy by which Bihar and Orissa was put in the second schedule of the Government of India Act, 1919, while the United Provinces was placed in the first. It was only fair that the resolution should be accepted.

Mr. Mohommad Ismail Chandhiri and Mr. Shah Niwaz also supported the resolution.

RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

Sir William Marris, in opposing the resolution on behalf of Government, hoped the Council would resist the attempt of Mr. Sinha to steal a march upon other provinces. The present Presidencies rose from small beginnings and the province of Bihar and Orissa became as such only recently. Elsewhere in Australia, in the West Indies, the United States of America, etc., Governors received pay which varied considerably. It was clear to any unbiassed observer that provinces became presidencies as they grew in manufacture, commerce, etc. Such conditions were not present in the province of Mr. Sinha. Yet Mr. Sinha wanted the same benefaction which was bestowed on the U. P., which contained sacred rivers and was the stronghold of Muhamadanism and home of industries. Bihar could not claim the same recognition as the U. P., although such distinction would not be liked by hon. members. In conclusion, the speaker pointed out that Government's intention was to avoid unnecessary expense. "We do not admit", he said, "that the argument of pay connotes, indicates or affects in any way the question of recruitment of Governors, in the future. That is left entirely to His Majesty and the Government of India have no indication of His Majesty's intentions. The resolution is premature and unnecessary and I am sorry I cannot accept it."

Mr. Sinha, replying, said he was not convinced by the arguments of Sir William Marris. The superiority of the United Provinces in point of population, larger number districts, divisions, schools, etc., as pointed out by Sir William Marris, did not minimise the justice of claims of Bihar and Orissa to be placed on the same footing as the three provinces and the United Provinces. He regretted the Government did not see their way to acept his motion.

The resolution was put to the Council and rejected.

Mr. Sinha: Sir, I want a division.

Sir George Lowndes: Does the Hon. Member press for it?

Mr. Sinha: I do, Sir. it is an important matter and I should like to know how we stand.

The Council divided and 13 voted for and 38 voted against the resolution.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

CALICUT DRAMA INCIDENT.

ALLEGED ROWDYISM OF POLICE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Feb. 20.

A largely signed memorial, signed, among others, by several respectable ladies, has been submitted to his Excellency the Governor of Madras, praying for an inquiry into the incident which happened in Calicut on the night of the 14th instant. The memorialists allege that on the night in question an amateur dramatic performance was held at the local Town Hall in aid of the Malabar Literary Society of which Lord Pentland is a life member, which was attended by many leading ladies and gentlemen of the town. The story enacted was one which is alleged to have occured a few years ago in Northern India, when a police inspector was stabbed by a woman when the former attempted to outrage her honour. During the performance some rowdies made a forcible entry into the Hall and created a row and several were assaulted in the scrimmage that followed. The performance had to be abandoned and the ladies present had to be rescued with great difficulty. The memorialists allege that several constables in mufti with a few hooligans were incoved in the disturbance and hold the police accountable for the disturbance.

FACTORY LABOUR.

PROBLEM TOO URGENT FOR COMMISSION.

SIR T. HOLLAND OPPOSES MR. JAFFER.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The following is a fuller version of Sir Thomas Holland's speech made in the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday on a resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the condition of factory labour and to consider the question of appointing Committees of Arbitration to settle labour disputes. He said "I may state at once that the object which the Hon. Member evidently has in mind is evidently identical with that which is inspiring Government action just now. But I propose to suggest ways for tackling the questions other than the appointment of another All-India Commission. The condition of Factory Labour in India was regarded by the Industrial Commission as one of the three most important questions to be tackled in any measures designed to assist industrial progress. In their report the Commission laid stress on two conclusions of fundamental importance; (1) No industrial edifice can be permanent which is built on such unsound foundations as those afforded by Indian labour under its present conditions, and (2) the margin of improvement possible is so great that the problem well worth solution. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy wants to know what the Government have done in these matters since the Commission reported. I will endeavour to show the Council what has been done. Since the report of the Industrial Commission came under consideration by Government, other circumstances have occurred to stimulate activity. In dealing with this difficult and vitally important question, I propose to indicate very briefly what has been done and is being done in order to deal with the conditions of Factory Labour. When I have done my Hon. friend will realise that his object in bringing these questions to an issue and the object which the Government are now actively pushing are really similar. I hope then that he and the Council will agree with me on these two points; (1) That in some matters action is immediately necessary, (2) that certain enquiries already started must be completed, further data must be collected and the essential facts must be classified before a commission can be usefully employed or whether special and local Committees will not do instead. Some of the Factory Labour questions are so urgent that action of some sort must be taken before a commission can even be assembled. As every practical man knows there are conditions sometimes when prompt action, no matter how imperfect, is better than further deliberation for the purpose of obtaining the most perfect advice. There are circumstances when First Aid methods even by the amateur are better than waiting for the consultation of professional surgeons. It is necessary to deal at once with those matters that will not wait for any commission and to separate those questions that can be left for more deliberative methods for constitutional treatment under advice such as can best be secured by a representative committee or commission. I have already mentioned the attention given by the Industrial Commission to the troubles and defects of Factory Labour to deal with this question. Most of my colleagues possessed the experience necessary to entitle their opinions to be regarded with respect. We collected facts and ideas from many witnesses, who had made a study of Indian Labour questions and the oral evidence recorded was supplemented by visits either collectively or individually to numerous factories. We had at our disposal also the evidence collected by the Factory Labour Commission ten years previously, and were thus in a position to recognise the changes that had occurred in the interval. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission have been followed up seriously by Government, as will be seen by a quotation from one of the circular sent out to local Governments in June of last year. I will read an extract in which my Hon. friend will recognise sentiments similar to those of his speech. I am directed to invite your attention to paragraph 25? of the Industrial Commission's report, in which they state their views in regard to the question of hours of labour in factories in India. This paragraph should be read with other passages of the Commission's report, especially their remarks in chapter 2 regarding labour in the various mills, in paragraph 142 on the necessity of Primary Education among the labouring classes, in paragraph 149 regarding the position and prospects of skilled artisans, in paragraphs 235 and 236 on the effects of the low standard of comfort of Factory Labour and its efficiency and in paragraph 254 on welfare work among factory workers. The effect of the complete picture drawn by the commission is disquieting. There is a keen and increasing demand for Factory Labour, but little apparent desire on the part of labourers to increase their efficiency and little prospect of their being able to do so under the present conditions. The pressing problem of housing, which is under separate consideration is becoming acute in some of the most important areas. Labour is growing more conscious of its own wants and power. It is showing signs of a capacity for organisation and is generally unsettled. Industrial India, as the Commission points out, will have to face more intense foreign competition than before the war and it is incumbent, alike on the Government and on employers, to examine the position together and to decide as soon as possible on a remedial policy.

PROSPECTS OF IMPROVING EFFICENCY.

(2) The prospects of improving the efficiency of Indian industrial labour appear to be promising, if proper measures are taken. These measures, which include education, housing and social welfare will require to be dealt with by a co-ordinated policy if the future industrial position of the country is to be adequately safeguarded. The efficiency of workers is closely connected with their education and their standard of comforts. The shortening of factory hours may not prove an unmixed good if the workers are not put in a position to make a proper use of their spare time. On receipt of replies to this letter the Government of India will consider what further action should be taken, whether, for instance, it will be necessary to appoint a committee of enquiry or whether the opinions received warrant the framing of legislation either with or without further discussion with local Governments. You will doubtless desire to obtain the full asistance and advice of the various interests concerned in forming your views on this important problem, which cannot be satisfactorily solved without the fullest co-operation between Government and all classes of the industrial public. The replies of local Governments are now coming in and we should soon be in a position to decide which matters permit of immediate reform and which it may be necessary to refer to special committees.

DISCONTENT SMOULDERING EVERYWHERE.

My Hon. friend, the author of the resolution, stated that the discontent of labour of all kinds is smouldering everywhere. There is no doubt about the accuracy of his description of the Labour world in India, but the conditions which he describes call for immediate action rather than reference of the question as a whole to another deliberative commission. I have just referred to the action taken by Government to settle the question of factory hours and to discover in what ways the Factories Act of 1911, requires revision to meet modern conditions of labour. There are other questions which seem to the Industrial Commission even more important than those covered by the Factory Act. Among these are the housing of the workers, their social welfare and education. Educational reforms will not affect the present adult workers. They will help the next generation, but will not quench the smouldering discontent that is now threatening our industries. Following the lead of Bombay, where a Primary Education Act due to the persistence of my friend Mr. Patel was passed at the end of 19.8, most of the provinces have passed legislation to facilitate Compulsory or partly Primary Education in municipal areas. So far as this goes, the movement helps to carry out one of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and I hope the local authorities will soon find it practicable to apply, and to extend, these Primary Education Acts. Legislation, however, has not so far produced much visible fruit, but, as have said before, this is not a reform that will allay the existing industrial unrest. A question of more immediate importance that of the housing of workers, especially in those industrial areas that have recently developed at a rapid rate. The reduction of factory hours is of no use to the worker, so long as his so-called home is even less comfortable than the mill and the question is one of immense difficulty, because of the enormous cost of effecting reforms in areas already congested and because reforms of value require land as well as money. The Industrial Commission devoted much attention to this question and their recommendations, having been analysed, are now being referred to local Governments as matters of urgent importance.

A DEVICE OF THE DEVIL.

Every member here will agree that repeated and overlapping commissions on the same question must result in delay rather than progress. To employ a commission usefully also, it is necessary to classify the questions and to prepare the raw material for its use. We have accumulated a mass of facts and are now busy sifting those that admit of immediate action from those that may require special study. It has been said that when the devil had exhausted all other devices for retarding progress, he invented the committee and the commission, with this special object in view that its inventor might readily obtain, at any rate, provisional protection without infringing the devil's patent rights.

ALARMING CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

In addition to the general question, the Industrial Commission devoted very special attention to the alarming conditions at Bombay, where the difficulties are greatest and the necessity for improvement is most urgent. I have had opportunities of studying the social welfare of workers in the principal industrial areas of India, in England, in America and Australia; but I have never seen anything quite so depressing as some of the chawls of Bombay. On the whole, I think it not unfair, or even indiscreet, to say that I would rather see the mill industry of Bombay wiped out than accept an indefinite perpetuation of the conditions under which many of the workers are necessarily compelled to live. We have heard a great deal about the treatment of Indian labour in Fiji and many of the criticisms have been endorsed by Government, but after seeing Bombay one feels inclined to suggest that criticism like charity should begin at home. No one class in particular can be blamed for the state of affairs at Bombay. It is just the result of rapid growth in a restricted area and no one has so far been successful in removing the trouble. Fortunately, however, the question now promises to get out of the region of discussion, for his Excellency Sir George Lloyd has brought to the problem fresh ideas and fresh energy, with the result that a practical scheme for reform is now taking shape. In so far as the Government of India are concerned, whether as a channel to the Secretary of State or as a final authority for sanction in regard to the financial and legislative measures necessary, all necessary formalities are under his Excellency the Viceroy's special orders being treated as matters or extreme urgency. The Bombay representatives in this Council need no assurance from me that with his Excellency Sir George Lloyd on the spot, there will be no avoidable delay in carrying out effective reforms and these reforms will begin to take shape before another commission could be assembled. At Bombay the question is urgent on economic as much as on humanitarian grounds. Each concession obtained by a strike does the worker little good whilst it imposes on the industry an additional tax which will be permanent, non-productive and serious.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Another question that requires immediate action rather than reference to a commission is the report of the recent Labour Conference at Washington. As a signatory to the League of Nations, India is committed in a qualified way to the agreements reached at this conference, and we have now to examine our laws and regulations with a view of effecting any necessary legislation. On cursory examination the conventions adopted do not appear to be difficult for us to adopt, but on this point local Governments and industrial bodies will have an opportunity of expressing their opinions. The principal features of importance are the adoption of a 60 hours week for a factory labour maximum, the prohibition of night work for women in factories, the raising of the minimum age for children from 9 to 12 years and the extension of the meaning of the term factory—an institution using power and employing as few as ten workers. We have to be prepared to declare the decision of Government before the next conference, possibly 18 months hence and the Hon. Members will have noticed that one of the conventions has already been anticipated by the insertion of a clause in the Census Bill, empowering the collection of industrial information from factories employing 10 or more workers.

STRIKE SETTLEMENTS.

Another matter now under consideration is the difficult question of adopting in this country arrangements for settlement of strikes, possibly on the lines of the Industrial Arbitration Courts Act, which was passed last year at Home. The Hon. Member, who moved this resolution pointed out quite correctly that conditions elsewhere do not apply without modification to India that at any rate, there is an opportunity for a commission to work. I agree, but I would go further and point out that local conditions in India vary so greatly that it is more appropriately a matter for provincial than for an All-India Commission. I am willing to confess that I do not see any practical way of utilising in India the provisions of the Arbitration Courts Act now in force at Home. This is a case in which I certainly feel tempted to shunt responsibility and postpone action by reference to a commission. It seems to me, however, that the adoption of the English system is impossible, so long as there are no labour organisations capable of undertaking and carrying out any obligations. Similar systems, perfect enough on paper, have broken down in other countries, where human nature inconveniently intervenes. This question is, however, utterly different from the actual conditions of Factory Labour, which were studied by the Industrial Commission.

TOO URGENT FOR COMMISSION.

My Hon. friend, the mover of the resolution, has unconsciously linked together for treatment by a commission questions which in degree of urgency are quite dissimilar and in nature require treatment by slightly different kinds of specialists. To refer to a commission all the questions included in the resolution would be, from the administrative point of view, like running slow goods trains and fast expresses on the same pair of rails; each would delay the other. As I have said, I am in entire sympathy with the object of this resolution, but I hope I have said enough to show the Hon. member that the time is hardly suitable for the appointment of an All-India Commission and I shall be willing for him during, say the September session, to cross-examine me as to what we have done to improve matters. Before then I hope to have as a colleague the co-operation of Mr. Chatterjee, who is now fresh from the International Labour Conference at Washington, but it would be futile to suppose that the troubles of labour can be cured only by commissions, by the constitution of Arbitration Courts, by the liberalisation of the Factories Act or by any form of Government machinery, Imperial or local. These will be of no avail if the employer fails also to recognise the worker as a human being with feelings and even ambitions like his own. Every one, who knows the character and life of Sir Narayan Chandravarkar, must have welcomed his intervention in the recent epidemic of strikes at Bombay. In an article published in the "Times of India" on the 13th he describes the most important lesson that he learnt during the strikes, as the general want of human touch between the millowner and the millhand. Referring to the settlement measures under consideration of the local Government, he says, "But all such institutional arrangements for the settlement of labour disputes and prevention of strikes, will, I humbly venture to think, fail if they are not backed up by what is the essence of harmony between employers and employed, a human and humane attitude of mind and heart on the part of employers of labour. Let me not be misunderstood. Far be it from me to condemn millowners as wanting in sympathy for the lot of their operatives. There is sympathy, but it is economic not human. What the operatives complain of is that the millowners with an exception here and there treat them on business and not on human principles. By all means create Arbitration Boards and Labour Unions, house the operatives properly and so on but a mere adjustment of their outward circumstances will not give the right response unless the affections of the operatives are addressed within, unless the millowner moves among and sees and sympathises with them in their human relations and makes them feel that he and they are one family. At present the operative is made to move a part. His world is divided from the millowner's and yet the millowners complain that the operative goes on strike, because he has become the dupe of agitators who love to fish with him in troubled waters. If that is so the remedy is with the millowners themselves, with their hearts first and hands afterwards. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in his life is a practical exponent of one of Jeremy Bentham's "Tables of motives," "If you want to win mankind you must make them think that you love them and the best way to make them think that you love them is to love them in reality." I feel sure that having been told of what has been and is being done by Government to prepare the ground, the Hon. member will not press for the appointment of another All-India Commission at this stage.

CHILD WELFARE.

EXHIBITION OPENED IN DELHI.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford performed this afternoon, the opening ceremony of the Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition in the Purdah Garden opposite the Jumma Musjid, where a very large number of ladies and gentlemen, local as well as mofussil and even from distant parts of India were present. The audience included her Highness the Nawab Begum of Bhopal, his Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, Col. Sir Havelock and Lady Charles, Surgeon General and Mrs. Edwards, Lady Jacob, Lady Gillman, Sir Claude Hill, Sir George Barnes, Mr. Shafi, Mr. Baron and several members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, Chairman of the General Organising Committee in requesting her Excellency to declare the Exhibition open related briefly the reasons which gave rise to the undertaking. He said: "There has been founded an Association under your Excellency's Praeidentship called the "Association for the Provision of Health and Maternity Supervisors". Its object is to remove the adverse conditions which too often attend child-birth in India, and to educate and enlighten the people in those matters in which care is essential if the population of the Country is to be conserved and the rising generation are to grow up as strong and healthy citizens. It has been computed that each year India loses two million babies while many others survive only to grow up sickly and feeble owing to inattention and bad hygienic sorroundings during infancy. It is the intention of this Association, so far as it lies in its power, to combat these evils by spreading knowledge and by training up skilled workers. The Association has founded a school in Delhi for the training of Health and Maternity supervisors; and it proposes to lend encouragement and financial assistance to the local authorities that desire to maintain such supervisors in the various cities. Such is the modest beginning which has been made."

Mr. Sharp continued. "The Exhibition with whose organisation we have been entrusted and which we ask your Excellency to open to-day is closely allied in its aim to the objects of the Association just mentioned. We hope that our humble endeavours in this respect may assist in stimulating public interest and in convincing the people by practical demonstrations of the danger of neglect at the time of child birth and in spreading knowledge of the ideal conditions for early childood which are obtainable by care and method. The Exhibition is divided into seven main sections dealing with prematernity, maternity, infant welfare, childhood, first aid, home nursing, domestic hygiene and sanitation. There are also pathological and poster exhibits. We are grateful for the loan of an elaborate exhibit of women's work sent from Madras by her Excellency Lady Willingdon and for a Social Service Exhibit arranged by Mrs. Whitehead. The Calcutta Corporation has kindly sent us an Exhibit showing maternity work carried out under its auspices. Our thanks are due also to others too numerous to mention who have assisted us with exhibits, loans etc.

"A prize has been offered by Lady Willingdon for the best essay on 'How to organise a Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition in my own district' to be written by a genuine visitor to the Exhibition, and we believe that this will be of great assistance in rousing public interest in the movement. Another prize has been offered to the school-girl who writes the best eassay on 'What I learned from the exhibition'. Another valuable prize has been offered by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Mahomed Shafi. In addition, 17 medals have been offered for various competitions and the exhibits forwarded in connection with these will, we trust, prove of value and interest.

"Another feature of the exhibition is a room organised by Lala Bhagat Ishwar Das of Lahore from a description in the "Mahabharat" showing that natal and antinatal care were matters of moment in ancient days in India."

Mr. Sharp then announced that a considerable number of the exhibits would be sent first to Bombay and then to Calcutta for somewhat similar exhibitions; and expressed a hope immediately to form a permanent Committee in order that the exhibits collected with so much care and labour might be used to form a permanent loan collection.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S SPEECH.

Lady Chelmsford then rose amidst loud applause and delivered speech which was punctuated with applause. In the course of her speech Lady Chelmsford said:

"That we are fully conscious of the serious state of things now attending early childhood in India is, I think evidenced by the movements springing uopn all sides to form Societies to cope with it. But the subject is of such paramount importance and likely to assume such large dimensions, that I have come to the conclusion, that I ought to endeavour to link up all these efforts and place on a firmer basis and generally enlarge the scope of their work. I, therefore, take this opportunity of announcing that it is my intention to found a League, which, it is suggested, should bear my name for Maternity and Child Welfare in India. It is of the first importance that this League should assume an All-India character. I do not mean by this that it would in any way supersede or interfere with other efforts which have been made along the same line in other parts of India. I feel however that co-operation is essential to success and that much can be done by a central organisation which will serve to bring isolated efforts into touch with one another and render assistance where possible and stimulate such communities as have hitherto taken no steps in this matter. It was with this object, that I recently made an appeal to the Ruling Princes and to various Provinces of India for funds which would serve as a permanent endowment. In this, as in all causes for the welfare of India, the Ruling Princes have not only given the most generous financial support but have also expressed the very deepest interest in the movement and their full concurrence of its immediate necessity. I trust, at an early date to make known the constitution and general organisation of the League and I can assure you all that every endeavour will be made to give full representation to local interests wherever activities are displayed in this respect. We could not have a more tangible proof of this interest than in the action taken by her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who is actually delivering an address on 'Hygiene' at the Exhibition this week, thus setting a splendid example which I hope will not be lost sight of by the Mahomedan ladies of whom she is the leader. The details of the scheme, however, will be made public later. But I should like to indicate briefly and very generally the kind of activities which in my opinion this proposed League should promote. Its main object will be to bring into prominence the vital importance to the national weal of motherhood. It is necessary if India is to prosper that this subject should have its place in the sun. Among its other objects, therefore, the League will attempt first and foremost to obtain the following results: It will try to secure the provision of increased accommodation for lying-in women Hospitals or Maternity Homes, to promote the better education and training of dais, to establish centres for the loan or gift of necessary articles for women who cannot attend hospitals during the time of their confinement, to multiply the number of Maternity and Infant Welfare centres and of schools for mothers and to make it it possible an endowment which will be used in order to prevent any privation among women at the time of childbirth and finally to educate and qualify Health Visitors and to assist in paying their stipends."

Lady Chelmsford then made a fervent appeal for funds of the League.

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

In conclusion her Excellency read the following message received from her Majesty the Queen:—

"I have heard you are opening the first Infant Welfare exhibitition held in India and inaugurating an All-India League for welfare work on February 21st at Delhi. I gladly send my best wishes for the success of the undertaking and I shall be keenly interested to hear of the progress of this important work which I have much at heart". Her Excellency concluding said:—

I am sure we are all most grateful to her Majesty for the interest she is manifesting in the concerns of the women of India and that you will rise and record a humble and heartfelt vote of thanks for her Gracious Message. I know that I shall be only voicing your wishes in sending back the following message, which you will carry with acclamation.

"That this meeting desires to offer humble and heartfelt thanks to her Majesty in the name of the Women of India for her solicitude on their behalf and to assure her Majesty that her gracious interest and support will stimulate the League in its efforts to promote the health and welfare of the women and children of this land."

The audience stood up amidst applause to record their thanks.

THANKS TO HER EXCELLENCY.

Mrs. Chatterjee on behalf of the Women of Delhi thanked her Excellency for her warm interest in the welfare of Indian women and children, and hoped the Exhibition would result in lasting benefit to them.

The speech over, her Excellency spent more than an hour in inspecting the several exhibits which were kept in seven main sections. In the Prematernity section, there were sevveral/ models showing the insanitary conditions under which the rich and poor of different communities live through ignorance. In the maternity section the exhibits told the dangers of uncleanliness, especially by use of dirty implements by untrained dais.

A special feature of the evening was a play by children arranged by the Hon. Mrs. Spence, which was admirably rendered at which Lady Chelmsford was present. The students of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi played "Shakuntala" which was much appreciated. The Exhibition is open to the public for seven days, all through which there is a heavy programme including lectures and demonstrations. Many of the exhibits shown at this exhibition are the property of the Committee, who would be glad to lend them free to Municipalities, Associations, Hospitals, Schools and other bodies, who may desire to promote Maternity and Infant Welfare work by organising Exhibitions in their own districts.

U. P. LIBERALS ON REFORMS

THIER SUPPORT TO INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Liberal Association with the Hon. Dr. T. Bahadur Sapru in the chair a welcome was given to Mr. Hirday Nath Kunzru, a member of the Moderate Deputation on his return from England. Resolutions were adopted urging certain changes in connection with the rules and regulations under the Government of India Act. The Association also accorded support to the demand of the Indian Christian community that their representative in the United Provinces Council should be returned not by nomination but through separate electorate. The Hon. Mr. Chintamani moved several resolutions on Army Reform urging the organisation of a territorial army in India officered as far as may be by Indians themselves and that Indians should be admitted into all [illegible] of the Army both as men and as officers.

INDIAN STRIKE IN FIJI.

CROWD FIRED UPON.

GOVERNOR'S VERSION.

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO WAGES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The Bishop of Polynesia who is a member of the Fiji Deputation received the following cablegram from the Governor of Fiji, despatched Feb. 10th.

"With reference to the strike we have received the following resolution passed at a meeting of loyal Indian British subjects.

"We hereby desire to express our thanks to his Excellency the Governor for having appointed a commission to enquire into the cost of living and the rate of wages paid. We resolve to return to work forthwith and we ask the Government to protect us from interference by agitators, as in the event of it failing to do so it will be necessary for us to look after ourselves. We feel sure that the Government and the European population of Fiji will give the Indian a fair deal when all the facts are placed before them, and we are united in the belief that if all sections of the community will place the facts at their disposal before the Commission nothing but good can result and everyone will be satisfied."

Another cablegram was received from the Governor of Fiji on February 14th.

With reference to the Indian strike the first serious collision occurred in the Indian quarter at Suva on Feb. 11th, when a mob of strikers who were lying in wait for loyal workers attacked the police and badly injured three European special constables. Order was at once restored and numerous arrests were made. On Feb. 12th, a disturbance broke out at Rewa amounting to a riot, but the police and the defence force showed admirable restraint under extreme provocation and the crowd dispersed without the necessity of resorting to extreme measures. Steps are being taken to control the movements of Indians in Suva and the neighbourhood and to afford protection to those desiring to return to work. There is as yet no news as to whether the agitators have succeeded in extending the strike to the north coast and the west coast of the main island or whether the recent offer of a sugar company to cane-growers and workers is likely to be accepted.

ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

The following is the second cablegram received from the Governor of Fiji on the 14th February: "With reference to the Indian strike a Commission which was appointed by me to enquire into the cost of living and the rate of wages was adjourned on Feb. 10th, in order to await the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Badri Mahraj who was unable to arrive in time for the first sitting. Some useful evidence has already been taken. Meanwhile, Mr. S. Chowla who was nominated by the strike leaders as an additional Indian member of the Commission has issued the following appeal:—

"I appeal to my countrymen to resume work on [illegible]. The Commission is sitting and a hope is expressed that good results will follow from its deliberations. I have seen many of your leaders and they agree with me that you should take the course I am suggesting. Failing acceptance of my advice and returning to work on Monday, I shall feel that I shall have to consider whether I should resign my position as your representative on the Commission."

The following cablegram was received from the Governor of Fiji on February 17th:—

"A considerable number returned to work at Suva and Rewa yesterday. The only affray since the two already reported by me occurred on Feb. 14th, when the police had to disperse the crowd which had been damaging bridges between Suva and Rewa. The front rank made a baton charge but were in danger of being over-whelmed, whereupon the rear rank fired a few revolver shots. Three Indians were wounded of whom one afterwards succumbed despite prompt medical attention. A magisterial enquiry is being held. The difficulties of the police in effecting bloodless dispersals were greatly enhanced owing to reports sedulously spread by agitators that I had issued instructions that there was to be no firing. In any circumstances the Hon. Mr. Badri Mahraj has arrived and rendered excellent service by addressing meetings and warning Indians against mischievous and seditious propaganda which has nothing

(Message Incomplete.)

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DENKIN'S AGREEMENT WITH COSSACKS.

◆

NO LONGER TO BE DICTATOR.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 21.

"The Times" message from Novorossisk says that Denikin has reached an agreement with the Cossacks whereby he remains Generalissimo but ceases to be the Dictator. A Parliamentary regime has been formed with an elective legislative assembly and a Cabinet of eight. Denikin has declared that the military situation is improving and the front can be held, if the Kuban forces immediately go to the front.

Meanwhile Bolshevik advance in the Caucasus has been held up.

BRITISH ARMY IN BLACK SEA REGION.

◆

ITS STRENGTH AND STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons at question-time Sir Archibald Williamson stated that the strength of the British Army in the Black Sea region was at present 10,798 British, 13,000 Indians and 8,400 labourers. The bulk of these were in the vicinity of Constantinople but detachments were at Salonika, the Dardanelles, Batum and on the Anatolian railway.

TROOPS FROM INDIA TO PLYMOUTH.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Fey., 21.

The Kildonan Castle with 800 time-expired soldiers on board arrived at Plymouth to-day from India with influenza on board. The epidemic is mild owing to inoculation.

EMPIRE PRESS UNION IN CANADA.

◆

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES' TOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.

Elaborate arrangements are being made in Canada in connection with the Empire Press Union Delegates' tour and the forthcoming conference in Ottawa. The delegation will leave Liverpool on July 17th and will return in the middle of September. The delegation will consist of a hundred proprietors and editors of leading journals from all parts of the Empire. The tour will comprise principal centres enabling firsthand study of the Canadian conditions. Lord Burnham will be the Chairman of the United Kingdom Press Delegation and the Dominions will be well represented.

INCREASE IN CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND.

◆

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons at question-time the Home Secretary admitted that crimes of violence had increased recently. The police were taking special measures in this connection and he would shortly introduce a bill to secure effective control of firearms.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

◆

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Fey., 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. William Robert Campion Col. Amery stated that it was at present arranged that Indians in East Africa would be represented on the Legislative Council by two members nominated by the Governor. The question of elective representation of Indians was under consideration.

LIABILTIIES OF ENGLAND.

◆

£7,481,050,442 UP TO MARCH 31 LAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Feb. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 21.

A White Paper shows that the State's gross liabilities on March 31st, 1919, were £7,481,050,442 sterling, an increase of £1,559,954,623 compared with March 31st, 1918.

WILSON'S ADRIATIC NOTE.

◆

BRITISH PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

FRENCH PAPERS EXHORT CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Feb. 21.

The situation between President Wilson and the Allies continues to absorb attention.

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is impossible to accede to President Wilson's invitation to destroy the Adriatic decision.

The "Daily Mail" says that Britain is anxious that justice should be done between Italy and Jugo-Slavia and she is equally anxious to cultivate the closest friendship with the United States, which is the corner stone of British foreign relations. The paper trusts therefore that moderation and clear-sightedness will characterise the Allies' reply so that the very real crisis with which Britain is confronted may be averted.

The "Times" says:—President Wilson raises in a direct form the question which the Allied democracies will not suffer the Supreme Council to settle unrestrained. The peoples of this country and of the Dominions are not prepared to commit to the uncontrolled discretion of their Prime Ministers or anybody else their relations with the peoples of the United States. It is an issue of supreme importance which cannot be considered too maturely or handled with too much goodwill. A savour of seeming discourtesy would indeed change the whole situation in a manner disastrous to the League and the Treaty.

PARIS.—The "Matin" says that the Allies' reply to President Wilson's Note has been delayed owing to the decision to revise the draft because the question is regarded as the most important since the conclusion of hostilities and owing to the subsequent intervention of Lord Grey, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Robert Cecil. The Note is likely to be more conciliatory than was forecasted yesterday.

The British and the French desire the closest co-operation with the United States but point out that they cannot abandon the decisions reached while the United States voluntarily assented themselves from the Peace Conference.

NOT A THREAT.

WASHINGTON.—The officials of the White House declare that President Wilson's Adriatic Note was not a threat to withdraw from the European affairs but said that the United States could not participate in the settlement of the Fiume question including the policing of the Adriatic, if Jugo-Slavia was forced into the settlement. It is suggested that the United States might cease European relief work if the Peace Treaty was modified contrary to the principle of self determination.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN FIUME.

◆

NATIONAL ARMY BEING ORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 21.

MILAN.—President Wilson's intervention has caused excitement in Fiume which is organising a national army and calling out various classes liable to military service for the defence of the city.

Zara is also agitating and proclaiming its resolution to be annexed to Italy despite President Wilson's veto. There is little repercussion of these movements in Italy where the situation is viewed calmly as it is firmly believed that Signor Nitti will return this time with a definite solution of the Adriatic problem.

CONFERENCE OF AUSTRIANS.

◆

FAVOURS AUSTRIA AS A FEDERATED STATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 21.

VIENNA.—A conference of the Austrian provincial representatives at Salzburg including the Socialists voted in favour of transformation of Austria into a Federal State.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR PROGRAMME.

◆

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 21.

H. M. S. Renown carrying the Prince of Wales is departing from Portsmouth on March 9th. It will arrive at Barbadoes on the 19th, Colon on the 23rd, Panama 24th, San Diego 31st. Honolulu April 6th, Fiji 13th, Auckland 17th.

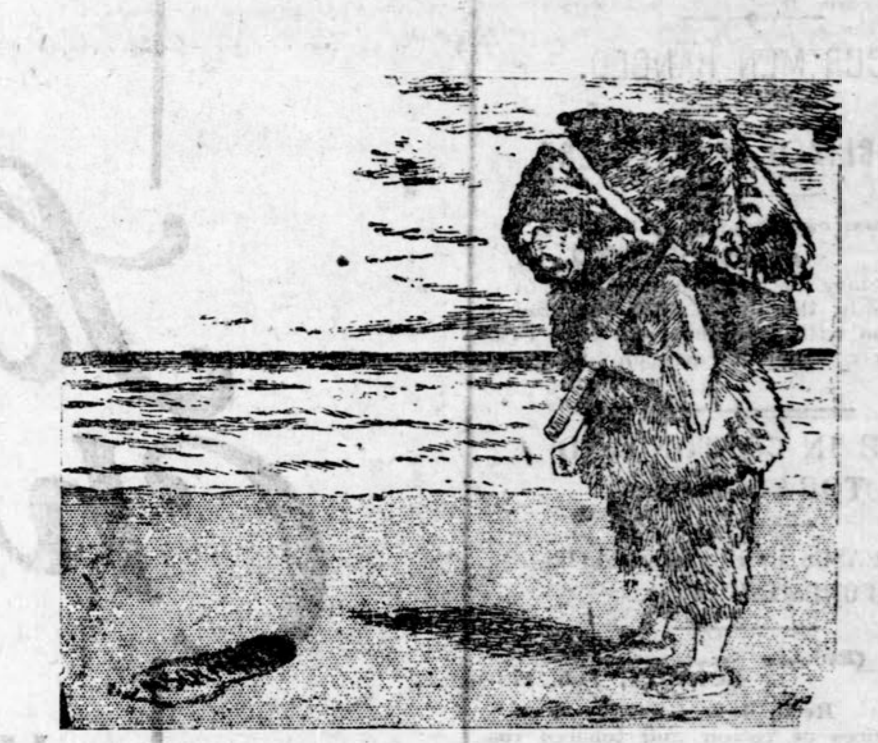
MR. MONTAGU'S HEALTH.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons replying to question, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he thought, Mr. Montagu would resume his duties within a fortnight.

THE FOOTPRINT.



With acknowledgement to "The Westminster Gazette."

Mr. Lloyd George (Coalition) on the foot-print of Mr. Asquith (Liberal).

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

◆

A DISASTER TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In my previous letter I have tried to make it clear that Reverse Councils could not be sold except when the trade balance of India is adverse, and exchange is on the point of breaking down. I have further pointed out that this is most emphatically not the situation to-day, and that therefore the sale of these Reverse Councils to-day is most unjustifiable dissipation of India's resources.

I will now take up the point of the Rate at which these councils should be sold. I have already pointed out that this rate should theoretically be the lower Gold Point rate. In other words it should be the gold equivalent of the rupee less the charges incurred in shipping it to its destination in the foreign creditor country. Those that have not very closely followed the doings of our Currency Authorities will not be inclined to say that the rate at which these bills are sold is therefore correct.

I say it is nothing less than frittering away the resources of India. I will explain why.

Let us first see from what funds these Reverse Bills have to be paid. It is from the Treasury balances of the Secretary of State, the sterling assets in the Paper Currency Reserves, and finally, the Gold Standard Reserve, that payment is made at Home. Now, if we had been given gold when India's assets were being piled up in London during the last five years, we could fairly be asked to pay out in gold. But were we given gold? No, we were not. On the contrary, and in spite of repeated and very emphatic protests from public bodies in this country, we were compelled to accept not gold but sterling. To-day, the position is reversed and we are being compelled to pay real gold.

Let us see a step further. Almost the whole of the Gold Standard Reserve, and the bulk of our other resources in Sterling were put in at an average of 16d. to 17d. This, translated into figures means that

for every Rs. 1,500 of our valuable assets England compelled us to accept £100/105 and to-day it makes us pay out at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. This means that

when we had to receive Rs. 1,500 we only got £105 and

when we have to pay Rs. 1,500 we are made to pay £210. In other words, by this pretence at sound currency, we are made to pay out twice what we ever received. I again ask your readers if this is right or fair? Is it always to be "Heads I win, Tails you lose", where English and Indian financial interests come in conflict? If we were not allowed to get gold in payment, why should we now be made to pay gold?

Let it be remembered that this payment this sale of Reverse Councils is t[illegible] assumption that our trade balance is now unfavourable, that our exports no longer suffice to pay our imports, and that India must therefore make up the difference in cash i.e. gold. But, I submit, that this assumption is wrong, as huge amounts of produce are now awaiting export. We have further strong proof of the fact that India does not to-day owe gold to anyone, in the price of our Gold Market here.

I have already explained earlier that Reverse Councils are a device of the Gold Exchange Standard and are the equivalent of Gold Exports. If we were on a Gold Standard instead of the Exchange Standard we would be exporting actual gold whenever the balance of trade went against India. Would we be so exporting gold in the natural course of trade to-day? The rupee is now made the equivalent of 11.30 grns. fine gold, therefore a tola (180 grns.) would be the equivalent of about Rs. 16. Therefore, if our trade balance really became so adverse that it called for exports of gold in the ordinary course of trade, the price of gold in this market would drop to Rs. 16 or less in order to make such exports commercially practicable. What are the facts to-day? Instead of Rs. 16, the price is Rs. 25 and strong buyers at that in this market. Therefore, far from exporting any gold, India would be importing it to-day if gold was allowed to be freely imported. This is further proof that Reverse Bills—which means the paying out of India's gold—is not a natural consequence of India's present trade balance. The position is even worse. We know that the Government is retaining a monopoly of gold imports, and is charging Rs. 25 per tola and more to the people of this country. Through these Reverse Bills operations, it is giving away India's Gold to the foreigner at Rs. 16 a tola. Is this done in the interests of this country?

I say emphatically No.

There is another aspect of the question. Even assuming that imports to-day over balance exports, which I do not for a moment grant, but, I say, even assuming that they do, why should the Indian Government go out of its way to help the owner of these imports to remit his money Home, and that at unheard of rates? When our exports suffered for want of cover, the Government took up a non possumus attitude, and left exports to shift for themselves, so much so that 12—15 premiums had to be paid to importers to secure remittances as cover for our exports. If the tables have turned to-day, (which I very much doubt), why should not imports be now also left to shift for themselves? Why should they not be also compelled to seek cover in exports? Is all the solicitude of the Government to be for the foreign manufacturer (the producer of our imports) and not for the children of the soil (the producers of ourexports?)

Then, we have to remember the enormous cost to this country of this disastrous policy. The Currency Committee in para 53 of their Report estimate the depreciation of our assets in the Paper Currency Reserve alone at 38.4 crores. This is at 2s. exchange. At 2/10 the rate at which we are actually parting with these assets, the deficiency should be 61 1/8 crores instead of 38.4.

The burden at 38.4 crores was heavy enough. At 61⅛ crores, it is stupendous. Should we allow this enormous burden to be placed on India's producers, because it is they that will have to ultimately meet it?

Looked at from every point of view, this policy of Reverse Councils is disastrous to the interests of this country, and I again urge all public bodies and public men to take up this question before it is too late, and insist that these Reverse Bills be discontinued.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Navsari Building,
Bombay, Feb. 16.

AUCTION OF GERMAN LINERS.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 21.

NEW YORK.—The auction of the former German liners has hitherto fetched thirty-two million dollars.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

◆

WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 21.

At question-time in the House of Commons Sir Archibald Williamson for the War Office stated that General Townshend had withdrawn his resignation from the Army which was based on a misapprehension of the regulations. General Townshend had been informed that he was free to retire on the retired pay but had not yet replied.

TEMPORARY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN INDIA.

◆

TO BE RELEASED SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Sidney Robinson, Mr. Fisher stated that a very few temporary commissioned officers in Indian Army were now detained and those who were retained would probably be released soon.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

◆

TO REMAIN IN HANDS OF TURKS.

ALLIES' WARNING TO PORTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 21.

The British High Commissioner in Constantinople has been instructed to publish the fact that the Allies have decided not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople but the Porte is warned that if the persecutions of the Armenians continue the Turkish Peace Treaty will be considerably modified.

INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF DARDANELLES.

◆

MILITARY COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. Feb. 21.

It is understood that the Peace Conference yesterday decided to appoint a military commission presided over by General D'Esperey to draw up a scheme ensuring full international freedom not only of the Dardanelles but of the Bosphorous.

DISTURBANCES IN BRITISH SOMALILAND.

◆

AIR FORCE DESTROYS POWER OF DERVISTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 21.

Colonel Amery stated that as the result of three weeks' operations led by the Air Force the power of the Dervishes in British Somaliland had been completely destroyed. The Mullah after several very narrow escapes had finally fled with seventy horsemen. It was believed that the Mullah's power to endanger the peace and security of British Somaliland had been ended (Cheers).

HOW MULLAH'S CAMP WAS DESTROYED.

◆

AEROPLANE AS PRIMARY STRIKING INSTRUMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day, Col. Amery stated that aeroplanes had bombarded and destroyed the Mullah's camp causing the Dervishes to flee to the hills. They also bombarded, machinegunned and dispersed the Mullahs' party while it was fleeing to the south.

Col. Amery emphasised the speedy success of the operations with a comparatively few troops, practically no casualties and the minimum of expenditure due to the co-operation of aeroplanes. For the first time aeroplanes were employed as the primary striking instrument and the result was as suggestive as it was satisfactory.

"THE TIMES" ADVICE.

LEAVE THE INTERIOR SEVERELY ALONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. Feb. 21.

In the course of a leader on the Somaliland expedition "The Times" declares that the only prudent policy is to leave the interior of Somaliland severely alone.

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Tees, Iron	2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars	3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates	1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
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TREATY OF VERSAILLES

◆

THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MEMORENDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. Feb. 21.

NEW YORK.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Washington announces officially that President Wilson's memorandum informed the Allies that the United States might have to consider withdrawing the Treaty of Versailles from the Senate if the Allies proceeded with their plans without the consent of the United States.

THE SHAH AT ROME.

◆

MAYOR'S RECEPTION IN HIS HONOUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. Feb. 21

ROME, Feb. 16.—The Shah this morning received a number of Persian representatives at the Quirinal.

This afternoon the Mayor of Rome gave a reception in honour of the Shah at the Capital and the King, Ministers, Senators and civil and military authorities were present.

PERSIAN DELEGATION AT ERIVAN.

◆

TO ESTABLISH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH ARMENIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. Feb. 21.

Paris.—The Persian delegation has arrived at Erivan to establish commercial relations between Armenia and Persia.

ENQUIRY INTO PRICES.

◆

OPERATIONS OF IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

The report of the Committee appointed under the Profiteering Act to enquire into prices deals mainly with the operations of the Imperial Tobacco Company which is believed to control sixty per cent. of Britain's tobacco. The Committee points out that prices have risen 110 per cent. since 1914, but the tobacco duty has risen about 122 per cent. The Committee finds no evidence that the company's operations have in any way contributed to the rise of price. The Committee refrains from suggesting safeguards against monopoly but urges regular publication of profits of all combinations, also that the government should take powers to protect the public against detrimental monopoly. The report does not deal with collateral companies in the Dominions.

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Kaminia Oil

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OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

KATARPUR RIOT.

◆

FOUR MEN HANGED.

S. S. DECLINED TO INTERFERE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

The Secretary of State having declined to interfere in the four death sentences in connection with the Katarpur Riot case, the men were hanged early on Saturday morning.

RISE IN COTTON AND TOBACCO.

◆

INCREASES IN POSTAL RATES FORESHADOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Fey., 21.

Retail prices of cotton and tobacco rose to-day, large reels from 7½ pence to ten pence.

Increases in the postal rates are foreshadowed notably letters to two pence and postcards to three half-pence.

AMALGAMATION OF COMPANIES IN CAWNPORE.

◆

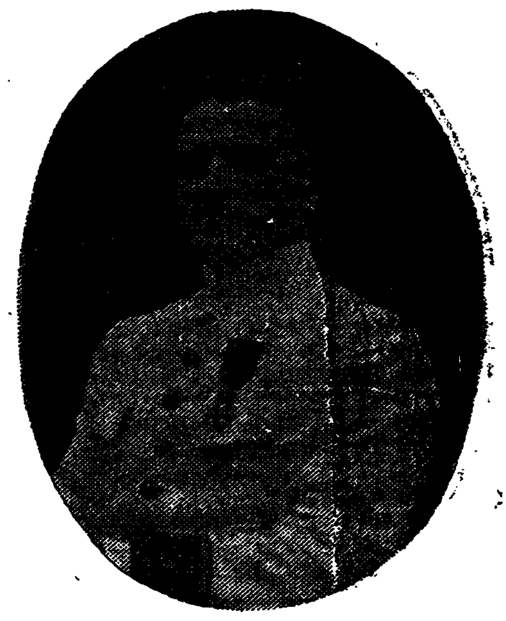
A NEW COMPANY WITH CAPITAL OF TEN CRORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CAWNPORE, Feb. 21.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., held to-day, it was unanimously resolved to go into liquidation in order to form an amalgamation with the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Cooper Allen and Co., Ltd. the Empire Engineering Co., Ltd., and the North-West Tannery Co., Ltd., The new company will be named the British India Corporation Ltd., and its capital will be Rs. 10 corores. The present issue of capital is for Rs. 550 lakhs distributed as follows:—

Rs. 81 lakhs preference, Rs. 414 lakhs ordinary and Rs. 55 lakhs deferred. Shares of the value of Rs. 189 lakhs will be held by the Directors while shares worth Rs. 205 lakhs in preferred, ordinary and deferred will be offered for subscription first by the present shareholders of the amalgamated companies and then by the general public. The remaining Rs. 450 lakhs of capital will be held in reserve for future developements and other absorptions. The preferred shares will receive per cent. as the 1st claim on the profits and the ordinary shares will be entitled to 10 per cent. before the defd. shares begin to participate in any distribution of profits. The prospectus will be published on the 4th March.

GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA.



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INDIANS IN MAURITIUS.

SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

SET BACK TO PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Indians' lot even in a Crown Colony is undergoing rapid changes for the worst. According to Mr. Lutchmayer, late interpreter of the Supreme Court of Mauritius, who is now on a short visit to Delhi, the progressive movement is receiving a steady set back.

In Mauritius out of a population of 370,000 more than two-thirds are Indians, a considerable number of whom have settled on the land, having purchased the freehold, as small planters. They cultivate about one-third of the area under cane cultivation and hold about 40,000 acres. Owing to the insistant demands of the factory owners for loans to enable them to carry on their industry a Royal Commission was appointed in 1909 to enquire into the condition of the island and its resources. This Commission held that the Indian planters "form a very important section of the community and upon their prosperity and progress the future of the Colony must largely depend." After noting that there was a demand among them for loans on easy terms to carry on their cultivation which was not satisfied under existing conditions, the Commission recommended the introduction of co-operative credit societies the success of which would be, they said, "no less a boon to such planters than a distinct gain to the Colony as a whole." On this recommendation Mr. S. Wilberforce, I.C.S., the first registrar of co-operative societies in the Punjab, now judge of the Lahore High Court, was deputed by the Government of India to report on the prospects of such banks in Mauritius. On favourable report by him the movement was started about July 1913. Mr. Jaigopal Puri, inspector of cooperative societies in the Punjab, was appointed registrar to foster the movement.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the movement a ring was formed among several factory owners to secure complete and undisputed control over the canes of the Indians in the neighbourhood of their factories and to keep down the prices as low as possible by eliminating all competition, thereby rendering altogether nugatory any benefits derivable in other directions from the establishment of such banks.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

By the end of the first year (30th June 1914) no less than sixteen societies were formed and the Acting Governor in opening the legislative session said that the movement had "led to an important development of economic enterprise." Major Sir John Chancellor, the then Governor, said, on another occasion, that the movement "has taken root in our soil and the Government is helping and will continue to help it in its first stages but success must depend on the efforts of the interested parties themselves." At the beginning of the crop in July, 1914, the principal society of the island (the Phoenix Vacoa Society) which found itself in the area of operations of the ring in question succeeded in defeating the object of the ring by securing for its shareholders a fair market price for their canes through a contract it managed to make with a factory in an adjoining district which was not in the ring. This was the signal for a remorseless war against the society and the co-operative movement as a whole on the part of the promoters of the ring some of whom were influential members of the Legislative Council. Correspondence passed between the society and one of the factories as regards the disposal of the canes of several of the shareholders, which eventually formed the subject matter of a complaint to the Government against the society. The Governor directed the reference of the matter to the Registrar for report through the Director of Agriculture, who was in no way connected with the societies, thereby placing the registrar, who was until then an independent officer, under the immediate orders of the Directors. Shortly after, the Governor in executive council passed certain bye-laws conferring extra-ordinary powers on the Registrar, for instance, (a) the appointment of the members of a managing committee elected by the shareholders shall be subject to the approval of the registrar, (b) the president elected by the members of the managing committee shall be confirmed by the registrar, (c) the secretary of a society shall be appointed by the managing committee with the previous sanction of the registrar, and (d) the registrar may on his own authority direct the managing committee of a society to dispense with the services of a member thereof and elect a new one in his place." In order to discuss these bye-laws and make representation in respect thereof the several societies applied to the Governor for permission to hold a meeting which, however, was refused. Eventually on representation made by the principal society, the bye-laws were suspended. After some time the Registrar ordered the managing committee of this society to summon a general meeting of the shareholders at which he came and passed an order under section of Ordinance IV of 1913 dissolving the society on the ground that its "methods of working were unsatisfactory." Against this order an appeal was made to the Governor in executive council with the request that the matter might be submitted to the Secretary of State to obtain the views of Mr. Wilberforce on the dissolution of this society. The reply was, "Governor cannot interfere with the decision of the registrar." All this in respect of a society which the Registrar himself in his inspection note for the year had called a "model society" and whose good work he had eulogised in his annual report. It is also surprising to see that in the printed copies put in circulation after some months this portion of the report was suppressed.

A LAW SUIT.

The contract made by the principal society for the sale of the canes of its members gave rise to a law suit in the early part of the struggle, and the Supreme Court has held that it is not competent for a co-operative credit society as such to enter into a contract for the sale of the produce of its members, while the views of Mr. Wilberforce as expressed in his report and those of the legal advisers to the Government of India all point the other way.

The Registrar who was appointed for three years in the first instance has since been returned to India after only two years' stay there, the bye-laws which were suspended have been reenacted with some modifications of no relieving character, and to crown all, an ordinance has been passed making it "lawful for the Governor in executive council, when satisfied that such a course is *expedient* order the dissolution of a society and thereupon the registration of the society shall be cancelled and the society shall cease to work as a corporate body." This is how a movement intended to further the economic development of the small Indian planters in the island has been dealt, as it were, its death blow; and it is now for the leaders of Indian public opinion and the Government of India who are all determined upon relieving the distressful condition of Indians in the colonies to say whether this scandalous state of affairs in Mauritius will be allowed to continue or remedied.

MASKED BALL IN BOMBAY.

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

A GROUP SEEN WITH HER EXCELLENCY LADY LLOYD.

PASSPORT FACILITIES.

HINTS TO INTENDING OVERSEAS TRAVELLERS.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Passports are required by *all* persons proceeding overseas, except military officers and men travelling on a troopship, but this exception does not extend to the wives and children of such officers and men. These wives and children require passports like other civilians, as do also military officers and men travelling as passengers apart from their units.

The preparation of a passport for England takes some time, and for many other parts of the world a much longer time. As a passport is valid for two years, there is no objection to any one applying for a passport weeks or even months in advance of the probable date of sailing. Intending travellers should apply for their passports as soon as they have decided on their journey and the route which they mean t follow. It is not necessary to wait until a passage is actually booked, as it is immaterial, from the point of view of the Passport Officer, by what line of steamers an applicant proceeds. The destination and the route are all that matter.

A printed leaflet containing full information about passports and how to obtain them can be had from the Passport Office in the Civil Secretariat on Mayo Road, where also a personal interview can be had with the Passport Superintendent, who is competent to answer all questions.

BRAHMINS AND NON-BRAHMINS OF MADRAS.

QUESTION OF ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

In accordance with a press communique inviting to the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin communities, to elect six representatives each to meet Lord Meston, the arbitrator, to settle the question of reservation of seats for Non-Brahmins, the South Indian Liberal Federation representing one section of the Non-Brahmins and the Madras Presidency Association representing another section of the Non-Brahmins, have each elected four representatives to meet the arbitrator. The Brahmins have also elected their six representatives.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 21.

The newly constituted Mysore Lagislative Council has 12 officials and 17 non-official members. Of the 17 non-officials 12 are elected. The latter includes 8 non-brahmins and two Mahomedans.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE

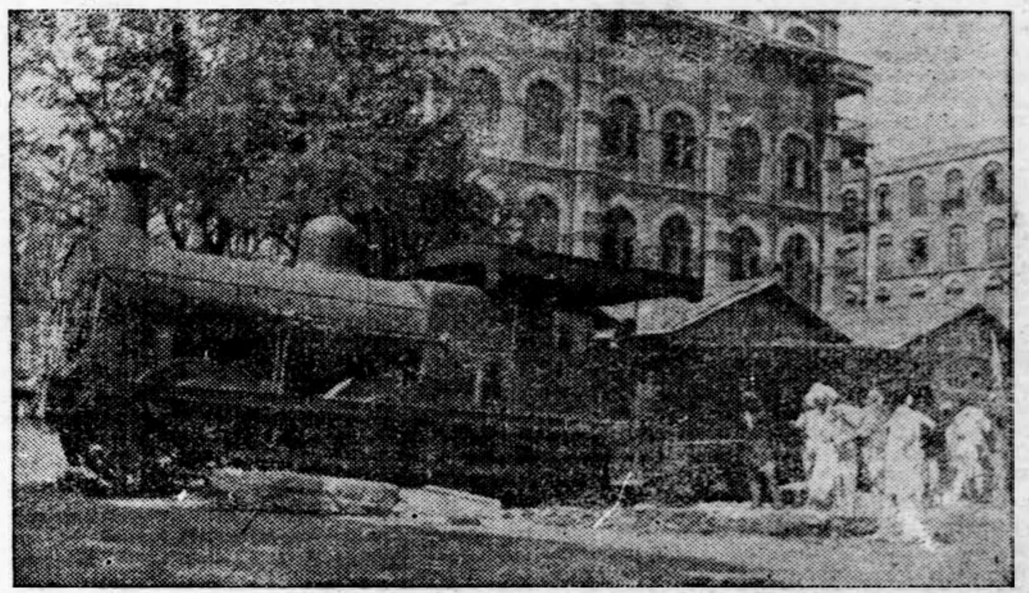

Photo by E. C. Jolley.

On St. George's Road.

WOMEN AND THE FUTURE.

SIR NARAYEN'S ADDRESS.

In the course of an address given at a Hindu ladies gathering on Thursday afternoon Sir Narayen Chandavarkar said:

We meet, to-day, at a time when as His Majesty the King-Emperor declared in his gracious Proclamation of December last, are on the eve of a new era for India. When I look at you representing the Motherhood and, therefore, the creative spirit of India's future, I ask myself what is the part India's women will play in shaping that future? That question in its turn depends on another question—what is the fate of the education of our girls going to be in this new era? We have striven all these years to obtain a measure responsible Government—and all these years in striving for it we all professed that if we obtained it, one of our first reforms for the further development of that Governmen would and should be the free and compulsor education of boys and girls—a cause on whic Gokhale has set so much his heart to the of his life. Remembering that it is our du to uphold the cause of girls' education, which the future of the country depends mo than on even that of boys. Manu, our ancien law-giver, whom we still revere and follow in spite of some very hard things he said about women, recognised that essential fact of a people's progress when he laid down that the influence of one mother was more than equal to the influence of a thousand fathers.

Why is the education of girls more essential to that progress and the primary need of the country than that of boys? The reason is obvious. In the words of a question which the Sadler Commission in their report have emphasised: "The education of a girl means the elevation of the whole family whereas the education of a boy is often no more than the equipment of an individual to beat down his competitor in life." The late Miss Manning who after Miss Mary Carpenter did much to promote the cause of Indian women, used to advocate their education on the strength of the remark of a great man that "if only one of two parents were educated and thought of it had far better be the mother. There is a proverb which says that the people of a country get the kind of Government which they deserve. That is only another way of stating that the people of a country get the kind of Government which their homes deserve. We males become what primarily our mothers and afterwards our wives make us.

It is a general belief that all the great religious system, such as Christianity, Hinduism, Mahomedanism, and Buddhism, subordinate woman to man and regard man as nearer to God than woman. That belief is erroneous. So far as Christianity is concerned, the error has arisen from the text in the Bible that God created women out of man's "rib." That is a wrong rendering of the original, which truly runs that woman and man were created side by side like the two wings of one door, both equally necessary for the carrying out the sacred work of this world. As for Hinduism its whole religion is based upon the doctrine that woman is Prakriti Nature wedded to the Divine as wife. On that account it was that Swami Vivekanand said: "It is very difficult to understand why in this country there is so much difference between men and women, whereas the Vedanta declares that one conscious self is present in all beings. If you do not raise the woman, who is the living embodiment of divine Mother, don't think you have any other way to rise." We all know how Mahomed the Prophet of Islam said he owed all his sacred career to his wife Khadijah. As for Buddhism you know Buddha treated women as the equals of men in point of knowledge and capacity, and engaged them zealously as fellow-labourers with his male disciples. Remember the words of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism: "Worship women, from whom Kings are born."

Not the religious aspect of womenhood only, but the practical work done by women themselves to raise India, should be your strongest ground for education. It has been the fashion in India for the advocates of girls' education to support it by the examples of learned women mentioned in our ancient Shastras, such women as Maitrayi, Gargi, Sulabha, Mandodari, Vishwavara, and so forth. That is all right, but the time has now come to realise that during these forty years India has produced women as learned as those of the Shastras and I should say more capable and self-sacrificing for the country's cause. We do not take sufficient account of them and speak and write of their worth and work because they, unlike males, have done and have been doing their work to better the lot of their country quietly and do not care for advertisement.

A list of such women of these forty years would show what a force for good they are. remember now two ladies, Pandita Ramabai and Vidushi Anusuya went about the country 35 years ago and by their lectures and organising power made prominent the problem of women's education and elevation which the was waning. I daresay you have heard of another lady Mataji Tapaswini as she was called for her religious austerities. Her life and career are inspiring. She was a great worker in the field of women's education until she died in April, 1907, when the Calcutta "Statesman" wrote of her that her house was a house for pilgrimage and that her aim was national righteousness. She was born in Mysore, the daughter of a learned Pandit of the court of the Maharaja of that State. When she became a widow, she went on pilgrimage and to Nepal and at last went to Calcutta where she opened a school which developed into the Mahakali Path Shala. Mrs. Lachmansing, who opened home classes for women in Bombay, Mrs. Chintaman Bhat who did the same in Poona, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade (a name well known to all of us), Shiv Gouribai Gajjar of the Vanita Vishram, Miss Shirinbai Cursetji Mrs. Jaiji Petit, the late Maharani Sournomoyi of Bengal, the late Miss Toru Dutt, the Misses Power (four sisters), Mrs. Kripabai Sattianatham, Miss Chandramukhi Bose *alias* Dr. Ganguli, Lilawati Singh of the Lucknow College for women, Lakshmi Gorelli (a sweet hymn writer of Bengal), Panditta Gayetri Devi of Jubbalpore, Shrimati Maha Devi of the Kanya Path Shala of Dehradun, Pandita Jivan Mukut of Jammu in Kashmir, Mrs. Sushila Devi of Lahore. I can go on with the list, but will not for fear of making this address unnecessarily long. These and many other ladies I could name have done brave work for the country and exercised an influence for good which is certainly not inferior to that of their male compeers. Nay, in some respect women may be pointed out as having beaten us men. In his speech at the Dacca Conference in 1898, the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee moving a resolution on Plague referred to the panic-stricken condition "our educated countrymen" as contrasted with the bravery of our women. He said:—"I have seen them" (the educated men of Calcutta) "running away from Calcutta at the height of the scare to come back only to run away again. I have seen them accepting the wildes rumours and the most baseless stories withou the slightest examination of scrutiny. Wha is more, our women exhibited more courage firmness, and judgment than the educated representatives of the sterner sex." It was the same in the Punjab when plague appeare there. Who more forward than the girls educated in the Kanya Pathshala of Jullunder?

There is another example I should give what a woman can achieve when men quail. I daresay you have heard of the late Sir Syed Ahmed, the pioneer of Mahomedan education and social reform. He was a great man of his time. He went to England from India and lived there for 18 months in the Homes Christians and by letters published his doings there and his impenitent admiration for English ways. On his way back to India wished to visit Mecca, but he did not, lest should be thought there that he wished wash the impurity of contact with "unbelievers." He landed in Bombay and found Mahomedan feeling everywhere against him an the Moulvis had formally set him under a ban. He was not received in Moslem houses. Whe he reached his home at Delhi, there too found himself banned by Moslems. Two three days after his arrival there he met Mahomedan lady, a cousin of his, who invited him to dinner at her house. "Invite me to dine with you!—Me, a banned man! You, too, my sister, will be banned"! he said to her. She persisted and said she was prepared face the whole Moslem world for his sake an his cause. So Sir Syed Ahmad went to her dinner; she not only sat by his side but (as Sir Theodore Morison has told us) "She too a few mouthfuls from his plate, dipping h hand with him, in the dish after the immemorial custom of the East to show communication with him." What was the result of tha Mahomedan lady's daring? I will give it Sir Theodore's words. "Her courage gave h male friends heart and little by little the b was lifted." That was how a single woma achieved reform where men fainted.

My sisters, here are examples of your ow sex to inspire courage and strengthen you in standing up and boldly defending your cause when the country needs woman's saving grac to help it but when alas! a section of you educated countrymen are trying to belittle your cause which is man's: remember it w a woman—the late sister Nivedita—who spen herself and laid her life for this land of h adoption who wrote "It is to women, w have wielded with such power those great impulses of purity, renunciation and spiritualit upon which the India of to-day is built—it to them that must be committed those oth r ideas of strength, freedom, and humanit which are to prove the legacy of the age to the world. All the tremendous discipline of Hindu women will be taxed to the utmost to win and use that expanded education which he will need for the task." This new age yours woman's for man's sake. That was th prophecy made more than a century ago by Veda Vyasa in "Vishnu Purana," when he wrote that of all the ages the present age the most blessed "because in it Shudras are blessed and women are blessed," which means that the classes hitherto neglected—the backward classes and women—are bound to come their own in the era, now dawning. India's future is in your hands, my sisters, with you we males must rise: without you we sink. Make that future brighter by redoubling your efforts. Stand up Women of India, to fulfil that prophecy of our Shastras. The New Era heralded by our King-Emperor is yours. You are India's hope.

POSSESSING ARMS WITHOUT LICENCE.

WAITER FINED RS. 50.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector, R. G. Tavde charged Rudolpho Pereira, a waiter on board the Angora, with being in possession of a revolver without a licence. The accused arrived in Bombay from London by the s.s. Angora on Thursday, and while he was passing out of the Yellow Gate of the Alexandra Dock a policeman searched him on suspicion and found a revolver in one of his trouser pockets. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he had brought the weapon with a view to taking it to Goa. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50 in view of his having been a good servant.

FREE THE PRESS!

PRESS ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION,

MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

The Hony. Secretary of the Press Association of India has sent to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay a copy of the following resolution passed by the Bombay Provincial Council of the Press Association of India to be placed before H. E. the Governor:—

"That the Bombay Provincial Council the Press Association of India requests the Government of Bombay to give full and immediate effect to the Royal Proclamation and remove all restrictions on Printing Presses and Newspapers and cancel all orders of deposits and forfeiture of securities and other penalties inflicted under the Press Act."

SALE OF GOLD.

OFFER OF 1250,000 FOR 12TH SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

A press communique states:—

Of the tenders for gold bullion presented at the eleventh sale held on 19th February, 1920, all tenders at and above the rate of Rs. 16-2-3 per tola have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold sold is 960,590 tolas and the average rate of accepted tenders Rs. 21-9-1 per tola. Tenders for the twelfth sale will be received up to noon (Standard Time) on Wednesday 3rd March, 1920, when 1,250,000 tolas will be offered.

FRENCH INDIA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

This Excellency Mons. Gerbinis, Governor-General of French India, arrived in Madras on the 16th instant and spent a couple of days in visiting various interesting places as guest of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

H. E. the Governor-General of French India, M. Louis Gerbinis, born in Toulon (France) in 1st July, 1871, went to Madagascar immediately after his collegiate studies. He learnt there the Malgache language, and was admitted in the residential service as Interpreter. He was then seventeen years old only. Later on he took his law degrees in France and returned to Madagascar where he passed successively through all grades of the administrtive branch. When an insurreto broke out at Madagascar in 1896 he was a chancellor of the Residency in charge of the district of Autsirabe. With three sergeants and her Excellency Madame Gerbinis newly married he repulsed nearly 1,500 insurgents who attacked the European quarters of the town of Autsirabe. All the foreigners presented him and his assistants with a memorial address in commemoration of their valiant deeds. On this occasion the French Government made him Chealier de la Lgion d'Honneur, and at the same time the King of Norvge decorated him with the Knighthood of the Order of St. Oloph. Meanwhile Madagascar became a French Colony under the direction of the Colonial Ministry instead of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. To the residential service succeeded the Civil Service in which H. E. Mensieur Louis Gerbinis filled up his whole career as administrator and Administrator in Chief, until he was lately appointed Governor of Pondicherry. While in Madagascar, he was member of the Malgach Academy, professor of that language, head of the press Bureau under his management. The district administered by him gave the most efficient results for the recruiting from the begining of the war. He published different works on Madagascar. H. E. Mensieur Gerbinis has come to India with H. E. Madame Gerbinis and their daughter, Mademoiselle Gerbinis. They have left in Europe their two boys, one of whom has been on military duty for the past two years.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

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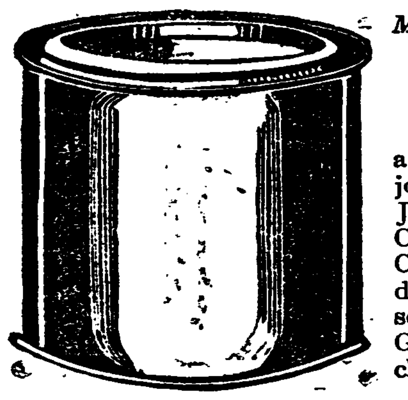

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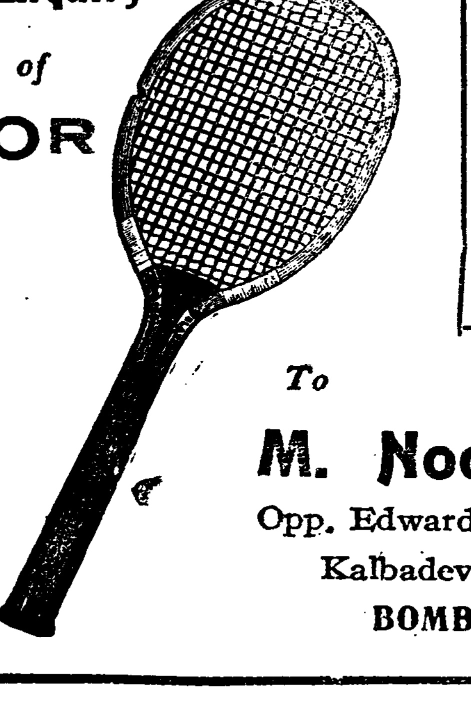

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"THE SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY."

NEED OF A COMMISSION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following few lines in your esteemed paper?

The Sholapur mill-hands struck work on the 26th January last. The causes which led to the strike are now well-known and I need not repeat them. The labourers in Sholapur Mill were demanding higher wages for the last four or six months. But the millowners did not consider them at all. The Bombay strike began and ended and yet no lesson was taken and the case of the mill-hands here was not taken into consideration. Being disappointed the labourers struck work. There were no negotiations till the 28th January. About that date, three mill officers of different mills, the Settlement Officer of the Criminal Tribes and two other gentlemen who are in good graces of the Collector formed a committee of their own, went to the mill-hands and gave them to understand that they would settle the matter. The leaders of the mill-hands placed their demands before them. The above gentlemen however did nothing in the matter. On the other hand, it is said, they did not properly represent the grievances of the mill-hands. The mill-hands had never confidence in them and seeing that they were not helping them they refused to listen to them.

The mill-hands had elected a few gentlemen, among whom were one retired Deputy Collector and the present special Magistrate, I Class, one pleader and one merchant. But the Collector here, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, did not like this and, it is learnt, warned these gentlemen, not to interfere. So the Collector took the whole situation into his own hands. He, however, did not give the mill-hands a sympathetic hearing and the application of the mill-hands to the Collector in this respect was not properly considered.

The Collector, however, brought a contingent of military men and guarded the mill, etc.

Uptil 16th of February everything was quiet. The mill-hands held meetings occasionally and expressed their demands. But their conduct throughout the strike was peaceful and orderly.

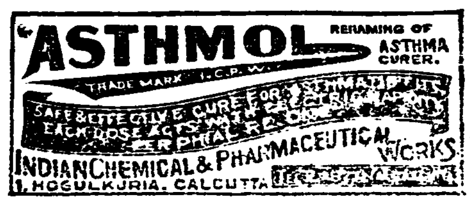
They sent their leaders to Mr. Baptista of Bombay to intercede on their behalf. Mr. Baptista gave them a letter to Shet Narottam. The leaders saw Shet Narottam, but the latter refused to hear them. These leaders returned to Sholapur on the 16th morning and they told what happened in Bombay. On that, the labourers held a meeting and it was settled that they should ask the mill managers for arrears of their pay. The Police Inspector told them to wait till 2 o'clock and the strikers went home quietly. At 2 o'clock a message was brought that unless they resumed work their arrears would not be paid and that if they joined on the 18th February the arrears would be paid between 26th and 28th. The strikers were not satisfied and at 5-30 p.m. they walked to the mill for demanding their dues with firm resolution not to create any disturbance. On the station road the Collector and District Magistrate, Mr. Simcox, met them and asked them to stop. The strikers obeyed and actually sat on the road for a while. The District Magistrate called to him Bhimrao, the leader of the strikers, and told him to ask the people to go home. Bhimrao requested the Collector to induce the mill managers to pay their arrears. He gave an assurance that the people would not do the least harm to person or property and they would go as soon as their dues were paid. The District Magistrate however roughly handled Bhimrao, the leader of the mlil-hands. Then the District Magistrate himself and a military officer began to strike the crowd with sticks, when the military force began beating the crowd with the butt-end of their muskets in order to drive them back. The people moved back, but as the eye of a labourer was knocked out and injured, the people flocked around him and the District Magistrate then ordered to fire in the sky empty vollies, which was done. People began to disperse and most of them ran to the Hatch-road through lanes. The officers also ran to the Hatch-road through lanes. The officers also ran to the Hatch-road and the mill-hands were practically hemmed in. Instantly reports of firing were heard. Two men were seen lying dead. The people went towards the dead bodies and again fire was opened, some more casualties occurred. The number of wounded is not ascertained.

Mr. Mahajani, the City Magistrate, was told by the District Magistrate to ask the people to go away. Mr. Mahajani was just talking to the people when fire was again opened and possibly the first bullet struck and wounded Mr. Mahajani in the right arm. Mr. Simcox, the Collector, ought to have waited till Mr. Mahajani returned and he knew the attitude of the people. But the fact is that he did not wait. What led him to immediately open fire is not yet known to the public here. It is said that stones were thrown by the people. It appears that when firing began at the last time, some of the people began to throw stones.

This is the public version of the affair. Public here believe, that firing was hasty and unjustifiable. A thorough and impartial inquiry by Government or by Commission appointed by the public, is necessary to disclose true state of facts.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Sholapur, Feb. 19.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FODDER RESERVES.

INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINES.

A Press Note, issued by Bombay Government, among other things states:—

The question of establishing adequate fodder reserves as an isurance against famines has been under the consideration of Government for a long time past and tentative measures have been taken from time to time to secure the object in view. The enormous shortage of fodder, which was the most marked feature of the last famine, again forced this question prominently on the notice of Government, who drew the attention of the Commissioners of Divisions to the greater facilities and safety which steam-pressing provides for the storage and transport of large quantities of grass, and asked them to re-examine the whole question and to prepare schemes for the storage of fodder. The Director of Agriculture was also asked to report whether he could arrange for the steam-pressing of shredded kadbi for storing, and, if so, at what points of the railway line and in what quantities.

2. After a careful consideration of the reports, Government have sanctioned the grant of a contract, to run for a period of nine years, which provides for the cutting and removal by the contractors of grass from certain forests and Government waste lands of the Nawapur and Nandurbar Ranges of the West Khandesh district. The rates fixed in the contract are liable to revision every three years during the period of the agreement, in view of the current rates.

3. The contract thus provides for the storage of 275 lakhs pounds of grass in the Nawapur area, if the contractors do not exercise their option at Chinchpada and Khandbara for three years, of which 200 lakhs will be steam-pressed and 75 lakhs will be hydraulic-pressed. In addition to the above, with a view to providing for the requirements of Gujarat and Kathiawar, Government have asked the Conservator of Forests, N. C., to submit proposals providing for the storage of 50 lakhs of hydraulic-pressed grass for three years in the neighbourhood of Godhra in the Panch Mahals district and Palghar in the Thana district, respectively, after inviting tenders for contracts which should contain conditions similar to those framed for the Nawapur area.

4. As regards the Deccan, Government are negotiating with the Central Provinces Administration for the collection of 75 lakhs pounds of steam-pressed grass, at Mandwa and its storage at Manmad in the Nasik district. If these negotiations materialise the steam-pressed grass so obtained will be kept for four years as in the case of the Nawapur stocks and will provide a nucleus of three crores at a convenient centre.

STORAGE OF KADBI.

5. As regards the storage of kadbi fodder, the Agricultural Department has at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar district a farm which grows kadbi and a shredding and baling plant, and facilities for storing a limited amount of kadbi. With this plant it is possible to store 750 tons of kadbi in a normal year, making an available reserve of 2,250 tons after three years. No extension of the existing operation at Kopargaon is at present proposed; but Government have asked the Director of Agriculture to make immediate arrangements at Karajgi in the Dharwar district, where kadbi is always abundant, for the installation of a shredding and baling plant to deal with purchased kadbi. With a view to ascertaining the effect of large purchases on current prices, the Director has been asked to commence, for the present, with two shredders and one press, but prvoiding for the doubling of the plant, if necessary, later. This will provide roughly for a three years' storage of 135 lakhs pounds as a reserve for Bijapur, Belgaum, Satara and Poona.

6. To sum up the effect of these proposals, the stocks, which will now be available as reserves, if no famine years intervene, will be as follows:—

575 lakhs for the Northern Division and Kathiawar, to be stored at Nawapur, Palghar and Godhra as against nearly 13¼ crores despatched during the past famine.

485 lakhs for the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, consisting of three crores, of grass at Manmad and 185 lakhs of kadbi at Kopargaon and Karajgi, as against 630 lakhs moved during the past famine.

The provision thus made is only intended to meet the necessities of the first few months of a fodder famine and cannot be expected to cover the demands of a year of widespread distress. No reserves, however lavishly provided by Government, can meet more than a fraction of the people's requirements and it is not intended to relieve cultivators of their own responsibilities in this regard. In particular, the possibility of encouraging local storage through the medium of co-operative societies is one that requires close examination, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been asked to consider, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and the Commissioners concerned, what steps can best be taken to encourage the formation of suitable societies in various areas.

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"BE INDEPENDENT."

"FREEDOM MUST COME FROM WITHIN"

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S MESSAGE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

A crowded meeting to welcome Lala Lajpat Rai was held on Friday night at Shantaram Chawl, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. The place was filled to suffocation and people could be seen clinging to walls and trees. The whole of Mughbat Lane was illuminated and decorated with buntings and flags.

MR JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah in opening the proceedings said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, we have met this evening to give a reception to Lala Lajpat Rai. (Cheers). We welcome him home and I think I am expressing the feelings not only of this meeting, not only of the city of Bombay, not only of the Presidency of Bombay, but of the whole of India (renewed cheers) that we rejoice and we welcome him home. At this particular moment India is going through a very great change, and men like Lala Lajpat Rai are wanted. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have been a personal friend of Lala Lajpat Rai. The last time that I was in his company was in 1914 in London when we were together in the Indian National Congress Deputation. Lala Lajpat Rai has been an exile for nearly five years and more. But we are glad to get him back with us. I do not want to keep you longer, because there are many other speakers. But I will say this. I think I am conveying your feelings when I say that Lala Lajpat Rai is one of the greatest sons of India. (Hear hear. We have met here to pay our tribute to his intellect, to his services to his country and what is more, Lala Lajpat Rai has suffered in a very great extent in persuing the line that he has persued, namely, to serve his country."

MR. TILAK.

Mr. Tilak who was then asked to address the assembly said:—That they had met there to honour Lala on his return back and welcome him home after an absence of six years. They all knew what he had done in America and elsewhere and probably they would hear from his own mouth what all the services he had rendered to the cause of Indian reforms in America and elsewhere. As the assembly had been there to hear Lalaji more than the speaker. Mr. Tilak did not wish to say any thing more.

SWAMI SATYADEV.

Swami Satyadew then addressed the gathering in Hindi relating the great services the Lalaji had done in the cause of education specially in the starting of and bringing to a high status the D. A. V. College and also on the sacrifice which the Lalaji made to serve the country even at the cost of his lucrative practice. There was no man in the whole of the Punjab who was not a debtor to Lala Lajpat Rai on account of the great boon he had been able to confer on the province in the shape of that College.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Mrs. Besant who was next to speak could hardly address a few words because the rush was so great and it was not before Lala Lajpat Rai was taken round the platform to give a clear view to the people that anything like order could be restored, and he himself had to address the gathering.

Beginning in Hindi he said that the occasion was so momentous that he felt it better to address them in English in spite of the importunities of the audience to the contrary, lest his words should be misinterpreted.

Speaking in English he said:—

Mr. Jinnah, Mrs. Besant, Lok. Tilak and my country-men:—

I cannot adequately thank you for the very affectionate and kind reception you have accorded me all this day. I cannot accept it as due to any of my merits, but as a manifestation of that great spirit which animates this country from one end to the other. (Hear, hear). I accept that manifestation as a great finger-print from the heavens that we are destined to become great and that this country of ours will once more rise in the scale of Nations (Hear, Hear, Cheers.). As such, I give the credit not to this man or that man but to the spirit in you, my friends. Why? India was like a sleeping lion. Once it wakes, it wakes with a momentum that carries with it the force of its ancient greatness. (Hear, hear). We have never been, in spite of many revolutions that we have undergone, we have never been a selfish people, we have never been an oppressive people. We have behind us the righteousness of scores of generations and hence though we may be fallen, though we may be down-trodden, though we may be weak, though we may be treated with humiliation, we have the potentialities to rise and be great once more. (Hear, Hear). It is that potentiality that you are expressing, it is that potentiality which is finding its expression, in this manifestation which am seeing to-day.

MESSAGE TO "YOUNG INDIA."

This is not the time for me nor the occasion to give you my opinion of the present political situation in this country. I shall beg leave of you to give me time before I express myself on the subject. But there are some fundamental truths which I have learnt to my pleasure in my travels abroad, which I am going to place before you as my message to "Young India." My friend, I must tell you that henceforth we should recognise it as a fundamental doctrine that the unity of the Hindus and Mahomedans will be a great asset to our political future. In this unity we shall not be guided by the temporary benefit of this community or that. We shall not adopt it as a measure of political expediency. But we shall adopt it as a fundamental doctrine of our faith, to stick to, to our death-beds until we win our freedom. Not till then only, but thereafter too, we shall live in this country as brothers determined to work together, determined to resist together, and determined to win. That is one of the fundamental doctrines which we must adopt as a first article of our political faith.

RELY ON YOURSELF.

Now to come to the second article. I must tell you, do not place any faith upon anybody but yourself, (Hear Hear). (A voice —'Rightly said.') You can rise only by our own efforts. Remember "Nations are by themselves made." We shall welcome co-operation. We shall welcome advice. We shall welcome guidance also in certain matters. But we shall resent patronage and dictation. (Cries of Hear, Hear and Laughter). We are not babies. (Cries of no—we are not). We have behind us the grown wisdom of six thousand years back at least, not to say more.

INDIAN AND THE WORLD.

Then I may tell you I have travelled now practically all over the world and I have seen three of the great self-ruling nations of the world at least the Japanese, the Americans and the Englishmen. And take it from me, that except perhaps in the requirements of modern knowledge, we are inferior to none on the face of the earth. I shall, if I have time, take you department by department and show to you that in no department of associated life, private life are we inferior to any nation of the world. What are we inferior in? We have been inferior in the capacity to unite, we have been inferior to a certain extent in adaptation to the modern requirements, we have been inferior in learning the lesson of modern diplomacy. (Laughter). There in lies our inferiority. If we had learnt the art of telling lies on a broad scale, if we had swept away all our past and had entered into the great arena of violence, if we had done all these things, which at the present moment represent Power in the world, we might have been considered by the great nations of the world as worthy of self-government. But we have been lacking in these qualities.

BE RIGHTEOUS.

And there is one of these qualities which I want you, to learn. We have been a righteous nation in all our history and we shall continue to be righteous and to win on the basis of righteousness. (Hear, Hear). I want you to be true to your civilization. Seek truth, speak truth and act truth and I promise you you shall win. (Hear, Hear). The modern world is being managed, modern politics are being based upon the rights of the superior and the inferior. We recognise no superior and no inferior. We don't want for our country anything that we are not prepared to concede to the other peoples of the Globe. What we want is the position of equality and nothing else.

IMPERIALISM.

There are some friends of ours who are often tempted by the term Imperialism. They want to be partners in the great Imperial system. I don't want it. Ladies and Gentlemen, there, is no word coined by the genius of man, more vicious, more sinful, more criminal than Imperialism. And I may tell you that I for one don't want to be a partner in any Imperial system. All that I want for my country is a position of equality, first in the British Commonwealth and then in the nations of the world.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

With our connection with Great Britain, we want to co-operate with those British statesmen and politicians, thinkers and workers, who want to convert the British Empire into a British Commonwealth. And I may tell you that the world movements foreshadow coming events and unless the British Empire is soon converted into a British Commonwealth it will go to the dogs as other Empires have gone. (Hear hear). The safety of the British Empire lies in converting it into a British Commonwealth and we as Indians, as constitutional workers, as Indians believing in the destiny of the whole world, we are prepared to co-operate constitutionally with the whole of our thinking force with the whole of our character at the back of it to convert that Empire into Commonwealth of equal and free nations (Hear hear). My dear friends, there are some people who tell us that the opinion other people does not count for much. They tell us that the opinion of the British people who are the present rulers of this country naturally matters for our progress. I do not accept that dictim.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations which is at prese a humbug, has been established as a fact. is a fact, and we are a Member of that League of Nations. We want to be a Member of the League with a vengeance. We want to be living Member of the League of Nations, and not a sleeping partner. Ladies and gentlemen, if we become a living Member of the League of Nations, we have to work up th world opinion in our favour, and to show the world that the calumnies that are bein circulated against us of our unfitness, of ou divisions, of our weakness of character, or all these things, that those calumnies ar baseless and untrue. And how can we repudiate those calumnies unless by work foreign countries in co-operation with those joyous world-spirits which in every country are trying to raise the world into a humanity from the hell that it is at the present moment. We must co-operate, we must mix our voice with them, we must put our soul force with them side by side to enable them to push the world, from the world of unrighteousness into the world of righteousness and equality for every human being, be he of any continent, or any colour, or of any casts, or of any creed. My friends, I beg of you, my young friends, I entreat you with all the earnestness that I can command and with all the love that I bear you, that this is a most critical time in the history of our nation, not only in the history of our nation, but in the history of humanity.

THE TURNING-POINT.

This is a turning point,—humanity is taking a turning-point. Shall we, or shall we not, take our legitimate part as one-fifth of the human race, as the descendants of the mighty ancient Aryans, as the followers of Mahomedan leaders, shall we or shall we not take our part in the making of the new world? And we had to take our part in the making of the new world, we must make every effort to make a united stand, to make a truthful stand, to make a righteous stand, to make an unrelenting stand, come what may. (Hear, hear). The Western world powers have lately in the last war shown you an example. What for did they fight? They said they fought for democracy. They said they fought for th empire of the world. They said they fought for equal justice. Yet we know what they fought for. (Laughter). And if they won with all that they could die in millions, lose all their property, sacrifice their children give up their women, why shall we not, when we stand for the cause of righteousness and truth only? There are people who speak fro the mouth true words of great moment and when the occasion for action comes, they eat them up. (Laughter). Even the greatest men of the world have done that. We kno what happened at Versailles, Paris. We know how the world is now treated with peace of statesmanship.

TRY TO BE HONEST MEN.

My friends, do not aspire to be statesmen. Try to be honest men, try to be good men and last but not least, try to be true to yourselves and to the country which gave you birth. (Cheers). We do not want politicians. We will leave them to America. We will leave them to England. Let them settle thei differences. We will even leave them to France, my friends, we will also leave them to Japan. We do not want politicians. We want honest, plain-speaking, truth-speaking men and women. That is all. And if we secure that, our salvation is very near. The difficulty is how to convince you of becoming plain-speaking truthful men. Now, I may tell you one thing. The world has been fighting for material goods. The world has bee fighting for the control of capital. The worl has been fighting for the control of land. The world has been fighting for the control of markets. The world has been fighting for the control of labour. Capital, wealth, labour markets, where are they leading the world to? Do you hear the cry from Europe?—that nation is dying, that nation is starving, that nation has become bankrupt, that nation selling its women, that nation is doing this and that nation is doing that. We have been starving for a hundred years. Thank God we have not done any of these things. Don be carried away by false ideals.

ARE ENGLAND AND AMERICA FREE

All the capital of the world cannot save you, cannot bring you freedom. Let me tell you from my experience. We think that these countries are very free. You from here think that England and America and Japan and France are the freest countries on the face the globe. Well, in certain respects, they are. But in certain other respects, let m tell you, take it from me that they are the most servile people on the face of the globe. Why? Few amongst them can speak th truth. Few amongst them have the spir of abnegation for higher causes. Where in the world shall we find another man equal in spirit, self-sacrifice and righteousness, equal to Mahatma Gandhi? (Hear, hear). We may or may not agree with his views. We may or may not follow him. But I challenge the whole world to produce another man like Mahatma Gandhi. Who has produced him? Twentieth century India. He is not alone I can name several other names whose equals you will not find in any other land. Gentlemen, I have tried my very best to take the most generous view, to take the most liberal view of the other nations; but let me tell you honestly, absolutely honestly, that in the power of self-abnegation, in the power sacrifice for higher causes and higher ends there is no other country on the face of the globe which can beat us, only if we direct that spirit of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation to rightful purposes and rightful ends. Tha is the only thing that is wanted. We have been told here that our politics are corrupt; our politicians are divided; Hindus and Mahomedans are constantly fighting with each other; each caste is prepared to cut the throat of another caste. We have been flouted with the picture of the depressed classes before us.

"IMPERIAL" TALK.

But let me tell you that this is all Imperial talk. (Laughter). Why? The two great Imperial assets are: first to change the psychology of the people whom they want to govern, and secondly, to change their own psychology. They want it to be believed that they are the choice of the world, and th want to believe that you are the refuse of th world. Therein lies the whole Imperial psychology. You have unfortunately for the las 150 years been believing that you are really inferior to other people

RISE UP YOUNG INDIA!

Rise up, Young India, you are inferior none. (Hear, hear). In our common men in the men who till our fields and produce our food, in those men who do not get sufficient to eat twice a day, you have a wealth which no other country on the face of the globe possesses. There are souls ready to redeem themselves and to be redeemed by those men who are ready to redeem them. Even though they will die, even though they will starve, they will never dare to steal one mouthful food from the house of the rich. Where on earth is that character to be found? If this state of things were to continue in any other country,—I only admire the righteous phase of it—if in any other country the thing were to happen, you will find all the capitalists concealing themselves in the wine cellars to protect themselves and their property. That is actually happening in Europe at present. I, therefore, beg of you, young men of India, beg of you, your motherland is at the present moment lying prostrate, prostrate because of your lack of faith in yourselves, in your people and in your country; prostrate because of your weakness of mind and weakness of character. Raise up your minds, enthuse yourselves with the electricity of self-confidence and self-reliance. And this race will rise sphynx-like and spread all over the world. Remember one-fifth of the human race possessing the intelligence of you, possessing the arms of you, these arms (pointing to his arms) not swords and pistols—you must be careful in your language, you see. Now, our masters tell us that we are wanting in practical intellect. What is that practical intellect? That subtlety which makes 2 and 2 appear 5 Well I may tell you that is a dangerous game. If they goad us to-day like that, who knows what young India may not do? But at th same time I do not want you to make your intellect so subtle as that. I want you to be honest 2 and 2—4 men.

PRICE OF LIBERTY.

I have told you two or three fundamental principles which I believe in. The unity of the Hindus and Mahomedans, the belief in yourselves,—faith in yourselves, as I call self-faith—and the belief that you and you alone shall raise your country. Others can give you crumbs. But they shall not give you soul What we want is not the crumbs, but the soul. We want the soul of the body politic. An what is the soul of the body political? Perhaps I am treading on dangerous ground. The soul of the body politic is the power the purse and the power to defend one's own country. Let me tell you that man insane who tells you not to take advantage of every opportunity that is offered to you for the service of your country in whatever direction it might lie handy. But let me tell them —they may take it from me—that we shall never be contented unless we get self-government. Constant, unending, unrestrained, uncontrolled vigil, controlled only by self-discipline, controlled only by righteousness the price of liberty. Young men of India, are you prepared to pay that price? (Cries "yes"). Do you only say or do you mean it? (Cries of "We mean it"). Well, you shall have it. The moment you mean it, you shall get it. At present you only say "Yes" half-heartedly. I wish you mean it. (Loud cries from the audience of "We do.") When you mean it you will get it.

NO SUBMISSION TO FORCE.

I am returning to my country with full faith in the righteousness of my cause. want you, my countrymen, to work in th open, with absolute frankness, discarding secret methods and all methods of violence. If we don't win by soul, force, if we don't wi by the force of will and determination of 35 millions of human beings, we don't deserve to win it by violence. If one-fifth of humanity cannot win their liberty by the force their will, by the power of their soul, by th power of their determination, they deserve be swept off of the face of the earth; and no power on earth can save it. Why think your power? Think of your potentiality Think of the force in your hearts. We nee not talk of violence, we need not talk of force Only cowards do that, not the descendants the ancient Kshatriyas and the descendants ancient Moguls. One who is working the open need not be afraid. I may tell you that the moment I change my opinion, I will give notice to the Government that I hav done so. I will never do a thing in th *purdah*. We want all women to come out the purdah, and not the men to go into the *purdah*. No, sir, that won't do for us. We shall not bring a slur upon the names of our forefathers. But subject to that qualification, subject to that reservation, there nothing on earth which we shall leave undo to win our rights and to gain what is ours We don't want anything which belongs anybody else. We are prepared to give whenever anybody is in need and wants it, a spirit of proper co-operation. But we shall not give by force. We shall not give by dictation. We will rather not work, we will die in the fields, than let others exploit and take from us what we do not want to give. That is a lesson which I want Young India lay at heart. My friends, we have talked much. We have talked a lot, we have talked a great deal. There are orators in India, at almost every corner of the streets of Bombay or Calcutta. There are men who in the flow of oratory want to be Imperial partners. There are men who are proud things which ought to put them to shame But there is an awakening.

THE SHRINE.

There is a dawn of a new day, the dawn a new spirit. The year 1919 shall be memorable in the history of India not for the Reform Act, but for Jallianwallah Bagh. The Reforms we shall utilize to the fullest extent We do not intend to boycott them; as I have told you it shall be vain to boycott them W shall utilize every possible avenue, every possible opportunity left to us. To do otherwise would be unwise and insane. But at the same time the shrine in our hearts which shall live for ever in golden letters shall be Jallianwallah Bagh and not the Reforms. (Hear hear.) That is the shrine we shall worship, and that is the shrine we shall offer flowers at, until that wrong is righted and righted the right. (Hear, hear.)

UNFOUNDED ASPERSIONS.

Ladies and gentlemen, as I told you in th beginning of my speech, I come to this country back after six years. I know that sometimes aspersions have been cast upon my work abroad. It is not my purpose to defend myself. I consider it to be beneath my dignity No one has a right to ask me to give an account of my actions but my countrymen, and when the demand comes from them, I shall tell them everything. I shall conceal nothing because I have nothing to conceal. But, in the meantime I may tell you that not single pie of any public fund or from any fund taken from any supporters, has been utilized by me for my personal use. I had plenty of money sent to me by my son, and I have

(Continued on page 16.)

IMPRESSIONS OF WORK IN AMERICA.

GROWING SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

LALA LAJPAT RAI INTERVIEWED.

The s.s. Gablonz which was expected to arrive on Thursday last, bringing back to India's shores one of our most devoted sons, Lala Lajpatrai, lay a quarter of a mile off from the Ballard Pier early Friday morning but her passengers could only be landed when it was nearly noon. A small launch with representatives of the various political associations in Bombay on board, went up to the steamer about 9 and Lala Lajpatrai, who was anxious, as he said, to touch Indian soil as soon as possible, was able to be amongst his friends and relatives an hour after, official courtesy having made it possible to get over all the details of passport, examination, etc.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

There was a continuous stream of callers at Mr. Jainarayen Dani's bungalow at Walkeshwar, where the distinguished patriot is staying but he very kindly gave a "Chronicle" representative an idea of the enormous importance of conducting an extensive propaganda America on behalf of India, during the few hurried moments that could be available for the interview. "I can assure you" said Lala Lajpatrai, "that there is a strong feeling in the States in political as well as commercial circles in India's favour." Mr. Lajpatrai emphasised this point with great vigour and earnestness. One is glad to find that he is as cheerful and vigorous as ever and appears in robust health. The Americans, he said, all those Americans who are interested in world politics, are inclined to put the case for Ireland, India and Egypt in the same category.

"How do they look upon India's struggle for self-determination?" asked our representative.

"They are very keen about our work. They want to know more about India. They are prepared to give substantial support to any responsible body of Indians which will tell them what that situation in India really is. We must have a permanent organization America manned by some of our first class men—Indians having political experience and a deep knowledge of our present difficulties and our struggles. The Americans are deeply interested. We have only to look at the recent speeches in the American Senate to be assured of that. Twice the question of India had come up very prominently before the Senate. Senator France in particular made that time a very important contribution to the debate in our favour."

NEED OF OUTSIDE PROPAGANDA.

Q.—"Which do you think is more important work—in England or in America and the Continent?"

A.—"We must spread knowledge about India everywhere," said Lala Lajpatrai. "We must, of course, work in England, but I am strongly of opinion that we must supplement this work by an extensive propaganda elsewhere particularly in America. What they want in America is a dissemination of the facts of the case by us. You must remember that there is a regular British propaganda in America, expatiating upon the blessing of British Rule. Persons, English and American, helped by certain class of Indians—one of their agents, for example is a Parsi of the name of Rustomji—go about telling Americans that agitation in India is confined only to a few intellectuals, the discontented lot. These people are evidently supported directly or indirectly by British agencies. Missionaries, returning to America, are prominent in taking up a hostile attitude to our political demands. They always bring forward the caste system, the condition of Indian women and that usual argument about differences between Hindus and Moslems as points against us in all their speeches and writings."

WHAT IS WANTED.

Q.—"Did you receive much help from the Indians at present in America in your work?"

A.—"To a very great extent, yes, but one should not depend upon those who are merely students there sent out from this country. They are busy naturally with their immediate work and they do not have time to study the facts of the case. What we want is experienced men, Indians conversant with public life and movements in this country to go out to America and work there. The need for such work," he concluded, "is very serious and very urgent. America is anxious to know more about India, to learn more about our demands and Americans sympathise with our case. That is why we must redouble our efforts."

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"BE MEN ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE."

◆

LALA LAJPATRAI'S EXHORTATION TO YOUNG INDIA.

REPLY TO WELCOME ADDRESS.

A public meeting was held on Saturday evening, at Shantaram's Chawl to accord a welcome to Lala Lajpat Rai on behalf of the student community of Bombay, Lokamanya Tilak presiding. The attendance wac large and included some ladies as well. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and joy was depicted on the faces of young men and boys who had come in numbers to see and hear the great man who had done so much in the cause of education. Lala Lajpat Rai, on his arrival, received an ovation, flowers being showered on him. The crowd went on swelling as the meeting time neared, and, if anything, the number was almost as large as on the previous night. The proceedings commenced with a welcome song recited by the Young Men's Educational Society. Boy Scouts Corps followed by the reading of a poem composed for the occasion eulogising the services of Lala Lajpat Rai and welcoming him back to his motherland.

Mr. Tilak in his introductory remarks said it gave him the greatest pleasure to preside on the auspicious occasion of the student's presenting an address to his old friend Lala Lajpat Rai. (cheers). It would be very curious indeed for him to begin by thanking the bureaucracy who, though not doing any other service to India, had at least manufactured patriots of Lala Lajpat Rai's type by giving him an opportunity, through his exile, voluntary or involuntary, to study the administration of different countries, and carry on propagandist work there (Laughter). There might be potential Lalaji's in the assembly; but the good qualities in a man were often brought out by persecution. The fire through which Lajpat Rai had passed his days showed to the whole world what stuff he was made of. Lalaji was still a missionary, both in the religious and political matters, the same that he was in his younger days, when sacrificing a lucrative practice, he devoted himself to the service of his motherland, first in the educational field by his active association with the D. A.-V. College in Lahore, and later on in politics. There were two departments of training intellectual and sentimental, both of which had to be developed in a true patriot, and in Lalaji such a combination was to be found. Such a strange combination was possible only through undergoing a kind of religious training as had been done by Lala Lajpat Rai. He was marked for his enthusiasm and moderation. The question which one met in other countries as to why India did not aim at complete independence ha been answered, and answered satisfactorily by Lajpat Rai that though independence was dear to every human being, it was enough for Indians to gain in the British Commonwealth a status of equality, which was as good as independence. (Cheers.) He had thereby been able to command the respect of the American people. To go to a foreign country and impress the people with the righteousness of your cause, and to keep up your self-respect without making damaging statements, observed the speaker, was a very difficult task. But this had been accomplished most successfully by Lalaji, who was, therefore, a living example for all young men to imitate, (cheer). He had established a Home Rule League in America. It was for some of them to take up the work there. Very great hope lay in the rising generation which, instead of sitting quiet and doing nothing, should take a leap, however short. There were no doubt difficulties, persecution, exile. But no man deserved the name of a patriot who did not so bend the circumstances as to utilize them for the good of his country. Lala Lajpat Rai, during all the time of his exile, lived not upon any money drawn from India, but upon money earned by himself, which was a fine example of self-dependence. He had written some books which were not allowed to come to India. It was an iron ring formed by the benevolent bureaucracy which was responsible for that. The work of removing such a ring rested with the younger generation to carry on, though commenced by the older men who might or might not be able to see the end; and it was not a pleasant task or bed of roses. The occasion for which they had met there was one for serious instruction. The address wanted by the Lalaji was not the address written on paper, but an address from their hearts that they would follow his example. (Cheers.) And if everyone did it, the speaker felt quite sure that they would succeed and better days would soon fo[illegible] as day followed night. (Cheers.)

Mr. Donge made a short speech [illegible]ogising Lala Lajpat Rai's services [illegible] the domain of education and laying emphasis on what a noble example they had in their guest of the evening to follow, and accorded him hearty welcome.

Mr. Nimbkar, the Secretary, then read the address which was as follows:—

Beloved Countryman,

We, the students of Bombay, beg to offer you most enthusiastic and cordial welcome on your happy return to the Motherland after an exile of nearly 6 years, as a National leader of undaunted courage, unfailing resourcefulness, comprehensive and humane sympathies and especially as an active educationist. Your enemies, by persistently misrepresenting you, had created an atmosphere quite hostile to your return back to your dear land of your birth, but justice and right have succeeded in the end and we are happy together under your banner once more. (Cheers.) Not only were national leaders deprived of your direct personal guidance and leadership, but we students were also deprived of your sound and experienced advice in educational matters and good citizenship.

We are proud to think that even in your exile, you always exerted yourself for the good of the student community. As the President of the Hindustan Association of America and also as the Honorary Secretary of the Bureau of Information in America, started for the benefit of Indian students in foreign lands, you have always championed our cause and now that you are amongst us again, we can confidently depend upon your progressive and constructive genius, in solving the educational problems that confront us, as we assume the responsibility of this vital department of national regeneration.

What a happy sight this! With Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the founder of the Deccan Education Society (cheers) the premier educational institution of the Bombay Presidency at the head of our student community to offer welcome home on our behalf, to you the founder of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic College, (cheers) the premier private institution of university education in the Punjab, our beloved and honoured guest this evening!

Under your joint leadership and inspiration, we feel encouraged and confident to hope to prove worthy citizens of our dear Motherland and to prove successful torch-bearers of our Ancient Aryan Civilisation.

Sincerely Yours,
The Students of Bombay."

LALA LAJPATRAI'S REPLY.

The address, enclosed in a nice, strong frame was then presented to Lala Lajpatrai by the president on behalf of the students of Bombay, as also an album of Japanese pictures from a certain gentleman named Malkani. He was also garlanded on behalf of the Goa community.

Lala Lajpatrai on rising to reply to the address, was greeted with loud cheering interspersed by cries of "Hindi" and "English" for some minutes. The shouts subsiding after his saying that because the address presented to him was in English, he must therefore reply in English, he began by thanking them for the address which he appreciated because he was a student himself, and also because though he was advanced in age, he was still a young man. (Hear, hear). "What is youth? What are the special qualities of a young man?" asked Lajpatrai. "He is always ready to advance to learn new things, to accept what comes in the spirit of joy, to be enthusiastic for new things, new ideas, new articles, and I am one of those. And although I am comparatively old, older perhaps than the ordinary length of life in this country, I am young and I am proud of being young, and I hope to remain young. That is the reason which explains why I always like the company of young men. I have always believed that the children of a nation are its best investment. I believe now in the words of the Minister of Education that they are not only an investment but an insurance against danger. I believe in it firmly, honestly and strongly." Continuing, he said his voice would not allow of his speaking much which he had a mind to on the subject of education, but that he would confine himself to one or two points. The first was the formula he had always practised and that was to derive joy from suffering for a great cause. "Habituate yourselves always to be light-hearted, lively, joyful, even though in prison." Though he had not suffered one-hundredth part of what his friend—a noted convict (laughter). Lok. Tilak—had suffered—perhaps the ordeal was still in store for him—he had never been depressed by the prospect of being imprisoned.

MODERN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Referring to his own education, Lala Lajpat Rai observed that he had to earn his livi[illegible] and maintain his family at the age [illegible] which practically denied him the benefit [illegible] education. But thanks or no thanks to opportunities, he completed in his youth what he could not do in boyhood, and the last five years of his life had been a period of great education for him. The one thing which he would ask them to do was to sweep away from their minds the current ideas of education. "This modern system of education has its own good points. But it has its own bad points, and in this country bad points are multiplied by hundreds. I am sorry you have to pass through that mill which makes you depressed very much, which takes away the joy of life from you, which deprives you of open flowering out, which keeps you in intellectual bondage, which prevents your development on healthy lines, which prevents you to a certain extent from becoming men. But what is defective in that system of education can be made up by you if you determine to go on right lines.

One of the points that I want you to remember in your education is, for God's sake, give up the current idea of respectability. You will never make any progress; you will never become men so long as you aspire to become respectable in the current sense of the term. Your respectability does not come from the dress you wear, or the house you live in, or from your capacity in quoting Shakespeare or Shelley. It comes from your capacity to stand for ideals, (Cheers). It comes from your capacity to be men first and then anything else. So long as you are not men, how can you expect to be respectable? Bodies in shawls, bodies in high palaces, bodies in motor cars, may be caricatures of human beings but not necessarily men. We must be men before anything else. My friends, I want you to be men. Young men of India, what we want to prove to the world is that in spite of our sufferings in spite of the difficulties in our way, we still maintain the manhood of India. We have lost it. We have mortgaged it. We want to redeem it. How? Not by the current standard of respectability. That would in fact, only mortgage it deeper and deeper until it becomes irredeemable. You can only redeem it by showing that it is honour, your honour as individuals, your honour as Indians, that stands first in your thoughts, and anything else afterwards. That honour is not preserved by your working in high offices. Do not aspire for high offices. Chains are chains whether golded or silvered. The men who really work for the country are not to be found in offices. If you really want to serve your country, the first essential for you is to make yourselves absolutely independent, economically, independent of those offices. Go out into the world as carpenters, as locksmiths, as farmers, as even coolies, rather than be in the service of high offices. I want everyone of you to go out into the world, in India and outside, with something to do other than quoting Shakespeare and Shelley."

A MOTTO FOR YOUNG INDIA.

The speaker, proceeding, regretted he had been a lawyer all his life. Though lawyers, he admitted, had done very good work, what they had given back was not a fraction of what they had taken. He wished he had never been a lawyer. He exhorted them not to become lawyers. He also deplored how few of his young countrymen travelling abroad knew anything of their own country. They cut a sorry figure in the student world for their want of knowledge in their own past history, literature, etc. All that they could do was to speak of the glories of the English language. He did not want to be misunderstood. There was, no doubt, great value in learning European languages. In fact he was an advocate of their learning them. "But," said Lala Lajpatrai, warming up, "you must form the basis of your character, you must be good Hindus, you must be good Indians before you can be good in any other respect. And to be a good Hindu, to be a good Indian, you must do somthing more than what you are doing. Pass your examinations if you cannot do without them. Go through the mill if you cannot help it. But, for heaven's sake, do not lose yourselves in that attempt. Preserve your own selves before anything else. The future work that lies before us does not want more graduates, it does not want lawyers; it does not want men who can talk and write. It wants men who can put their hands to the wheel and carry away the waggon through the mire, lift it by their weight, by their might, by the weight of their character, by the weight of their sturdy independence and by the weight of their capacity to suffer, but suffer and be happy. That is the joy. That ought to be the motto of future India. The work before us is, as has been told you by Lokmanya, extremely difficult. If you go out into the world, you feel you are humiliated. You cannot lift your head. Your cannot walk as straight men. You are all the time burdened with the humility of your position. We have become insensible to shame and honour. I want you to deeply cherish the sentiments of self-respect and honour. You can only keep your heads erect if you become economically independent of all those resources of income which make you give up your ideals and speak to the tune of your master. That is the chief point upon which I wish to lay emphasis."

BE MEN.

Lala Lajpatrai concluded with the following eloquent peroration:—"Prefer to live in poverty with simple clothes and simple food. Choose the path of poverty, but choose the path of duty. (Cheers). Never mind if you are poor. Never mind if you are not a graduate. Never mind if you are not a lawyer. But you are everything if you are men. Be men above everything else." He thanked them once again for their welcome and hoped they would acquit themselves as men, following the advice given by Mr. Tilak. (Cheers.)

THANKS TO THE LECTURER.

The president in bringing the proceedings to a close, said he only wanted to express the sense of gratitude of all those present to the Lalaji for his excellent advice. Suffering, as had been said by their guest, had its own charms, and ought not to be avoided. He hoped they would become good citizens and patriots in the future, since studentship might be called an apprenticeship for rearing good citizens. Of course, those restrictions which operated in their student days would not bind them when they left their schools or colleges a few years hence. He hoped they would follow Lala Lajpatrai in his footsteps. It was not so much a matter of so-called education, as a question of character. The present system of education was only manufacturing good Government servants, good subordinates ("good cows" said Lajpatrai), for the bureaucracy. It was not so in any independent country, such as England, France and America. Only in India was this kind of intellectual subservicency to be observed.

Continuing, he remarked that the completion of their studies was only a preparation for future work which was more important. They should not think that earning Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 in a Government office was their goal. The expense of their education was after really met by the people who naturally expected them to realize their duties towards the country. He hoped they would prove true to the hope reposed in them of serving their motherland.

At this point Lala Lajpatrai pointed out an inaccuracy in the address of welcome presented to him, and said he was not a President of the Hindustan Association of America. The president assumed him that the mistake would be corrected, commenting upon the matter as a proof of his (Lalaji) absolute honesty to be followed by the younger generation.

A vote of thanks to the chair and Lala Lajpatrai terminated the meeting.

POLITICAL PRISONERS,

◆

RELEASE URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore, held this evening at Bradlaugh Hall, resolutions, urging Government to direct the early release of all political prisoners undergoing confinement in Indian jails without insisting on any undertaking and to release all prisoners convicted of offences arising out of the April disturbances by the Martial Law Commissions, the Defence of India Act Tribunals or ordinary courtt and urging upon Government the necessity for immediate cancellation of all orders regarding the imposition of indemnity and requesting to direct that amnesty announced in the Royal Proclamation be extended to railway employees dismissed or discharged a[illegible] they be reinstated in their [illegible] old with all rights and privileges [illegible] them before discharge or dismissal [illegible] passed.

"BE INDEPENDENT."

◆

(Continued from page 15.)

lived a frugal life. I may tell you, it is no secret—that I disdained to do no work. have cooked my food with my hands. I have washed my clothes with my hands. I have cleaned my own room. I have at times gone with five cents of bread for the evening meal Not that I had no money. There were thousands of public funds in my hands, but would not spend one cent of it for myself. say this not in vindication of my character because up to this time I have not heard single countryman of mine questioning my character in that direction; and as I told you I owe no apology to anybody else. But I just want to give you this piece of information. In my life from the beginning to the end I have been entrusted by you with numberless funds. I challenge my bitterest enemies to come forward and say that any action of mine has been affected by any considerations of money or property. I don't want to continue in this strain. It is painful, and it is humiliating. But when a man is traduced unfairly, sometimes he has to speak a word of truth in his own defence.

BE INDEPENDENT.

One last piece of advice that I want to give you is this: Learn to do your work with your own hands. (Cheers.) Do not depend upon servants, do not depend upon property. Do not imitate other people. That will be extremely foolish and sucidal. The more you are free, the more you have the capacity of suffering, the more you have the ability to live a simple life, the more you will be free. Freedom comes from want of independence. Freedom does not come by an Act of Parliament. Rember that. If you continue to depend upon your means of livelihood, upon this department or that department, upon this Honourable or that Honourable, upon this Excellency or that Excellency, you shall always be slaves. But the moment you take the *kurhad* and go and cut the tree, the moment you take the broom and go and sweep your room, without being tempted with offerings of money and service, you are free. free from all the bondages with which you have been affilicted so far. Learn to be free.

FREEDOM FROM WITHIN.

What is progress? Progress is nothing but progress towards freedom. Your ancestors have taught to you the lesson that freedom is taken away the moment you have the feeling of dependence. Give up your dependence. Lessen your dependence at any rate, if you cannot give it up. Cultivate the habit of self-dependence, self-reliance, not in a spirit of aggression or offensiveness, but in a spirit of manliness, manliness of which we have many examples in the history India; and, my friends, I tell you, you will never require any speeches to emulate you. You will never require any measures by anybody to free you. Freedom must come from within. Freedom must come from the within of the mother of India. Freedom won come from without. Freedom won't fall from the heaveas. Freedom will rise goddes-like from our earth; and we shall rise, and with our own hands we shall offer flowers and we shall worship her. I thank you once more." (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Jinnah here announced that the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri could not come to the meeting to offer his formal reception having been laid up with influenza, and read his message of welcome.

Lala Lajpat Rai was then garlanded by the different Home Rule League Branches, after which the meeting was dissolved.

MRS. BESANT'S TRIBUTE.

◆

Mrs. Annie Besant was "At Home" to Lala Lajpatrai and a large number of guests at China Baug on Saturday evening. Among those present were Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. N. C. Kelker, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, and several other prominent gentlemen belonging to various political bodies.

Mrs. Besant hoped they would all join with her in extending a hearty welcome to Lala Lajpatrai after his return, from a long exile, to his Motherland. She had the pleasure of seeing him in London six years ago at a meeting on behalf of the Indian students—a meeting at which they had begun the work which was now being continued in England. He alone was then cordially welcomed by the audience, who knew that he had worked much for India. Since then he had to go to America, and from one country to another, but wherever he had gone he had carried India with him ("Hear, hear"), and, so, greater number of nations and people honoured Indians for his sake. That had been one good thing by the persecutions to which so many of their patriots had been subjected. The world was made to know how India was served by people who did not love her, and the result must inevitably be that she must be free. Freedom was not a matter to be given, but for India to take it herself. No nation could make another nation free, and because they were sure of that, and because they knew that India was strong and great enough, they realised, whatever might be said—five or ten years,—India would be free, as soon as she was determined to be free. (Hear, hear.) That was the truth which was spoken by a true friend of India, to which every heart would find an answer there. (Cheers.) India's freedom would depend on India herself, and on the way her sons would serve her. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Besant then garlanded the guest of the evening and said, "this is the only way in which we can show our gratitude to you."

THE LALA'S REPLY.

The Lala, who was suffering from a sore throat, said he was not going to speak many words. He was deeply thankful to Mrs. Besant for the very kind words she had spoken of him. She had done great services to this country, which it would be impossible for them ever to forget, however much they might differ from her views. He was, besides, a stern believer in freedom of discussion, and he was also at the same time a believer in gratefulness for services rendered. He then paid a great tribute to Mrs. Besant for the work done by her through her organisations all over the world. Wherever there was a branch of the Theosophical Society, it felt for India and India was known there. She had been kind enough to speak words which he did not deserve, and he assured her that the words she had spoken would always encourage him to do more and greater service to his Motherland. Indians were in duty bound to do all they could, for liberty was not an easy thing to get. Unless their sons and daughters were prepared to pay a price they would never get it. Their hopes were great, but it was a hard struggle and it might be a long way on their journey. But they must be men and women, and if they proved themselves men and women worthy of this country, there was nothing in this country, nothing in this world, which they could not get. (Cheers.)

Lala Lajpatrai, after conversing with the guests for a time, then took his departure.

AT SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

◆

LESSONS FROM MASSES.

At the invitation of the Servants of India Society, a number of friends met Lala Lajpat Rai in the hall of the Society at Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Saturday, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding.

Sir Narayan, opening the proceedings, said he considered the occasion to be of an historical character in the modern life of India because of the circumstances under which their brother Lala Lajpat Rai came back to his Motherland after an absence of five or six years. Lala Lajpat Rai stood for a vigorous life of Indian nationality. He (the speaker) had known him since the time he presided at the Lahore sessions of the Indian National Congress in 1900. Ever since then he had watched his work and found him always active, never wasting and always standing up for what he considered to be right. He was constructive and not merely destructive in his criticism and was one who sought to base the future of India on what was the finest, noblest and best in their ancient civilisation. In another place, about five minutes ago, Lala Lajpat Rai, replying to the welcome of Bombay students, had counselled the students to devote themselves to social service, to spiritualising of politics and above all to looking forward to a life devoted to educating the masses. He (the speaker) could not improve upon that counsel, but would just add to it the necessity of moving with the masses, cultivating sympathy with them and entering into their skin and thereby guiding them. He was not sure whether it was a question of guiding the masses or being guided by them. He would put the duty of educating the masses on a higher level, namely, receiving education from the life of the masses, which life had a fascination of its own. The way in which they bore hardships, in fact the poetry of their life appealed to one most. In conclusion, Sir Narayan offered a cordial welcome to Lala Lajpat Rai; to his leadership, he added, they looked forward for the moulding of the destinies of the country. (Applause.)

LALAJI'S SPEECH.

Lala Lajpat Rai said he thanked Sir Narayan for the very kind words in which he had spoken about him. He fully agreed with Sir Narayan that they had more to learn from the masses than teach them. None was more conscious than himself of the great lessons of forbearance, of truthful character and of productiveness, which the masses could teach them. To him, some of those who prided themselves upon their education, chiefly those of the professional classes, appeared more parasitical than constructive or productive. For centuries they had been brought up in an atmosphere which looked down upon the work done by the masses, and this was an idea which required to be uprooted. He would even say that the work of the peasant was much more honourable than that of the lawyer. (Laughter.) The most demoralising and cunning of impostures was intellectual imposture, and he begged of the young men of India not to create a separate intellectual class, but to be part and parcel of the masses, who were the flesh of their flesh and the bone of their bone. They had already classifications in India and the addition of more would make confusion worse confounded. They had to guard against the modern system of [illegible]inctions which was creating a havoc [illegible] West.

Mr. K. [illegible]rajan referred in very eulogistic terms of the great humanitarian work done by Mr. Lajpat Rai in saving destitute children during a famine a few years ago.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ALI BROTHERS PURSE COMMITTEE.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to see in your issue of the 18th instant my name amongst the committee said to have been formed for Ali Brothers Purse at Bombay. As upto now I don't know from you Mr. Editor or the Secretary, or any one in the committee, as to how and when I was appointed a member and what is the constitution of this committee.

As far as Moslem element on the personel of this committee is concerned, I am afraid it will not meet with the approbation of those who have been taking part in popular public activities in this City, nor will it command public confidence.

I wish, Mr. Editor, in fairness you will publish this letter as early as possible because it is on principle that I insist that everything ought to be done constitutionally.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE.

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Literature and Art.

[illegible] FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

INDIAN CULTURE.

THE CENTRE OF INDIAN CULTURE, by Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Published by the Society for the Promotion of National Education, Madras.

In this pamphlet the distinguished prophet of Bengal discusses what should be the ideal of education in India. Our present English education, says Sir Rabindranath, affords "a kind of food which contains one particular ingredient needful for our vitality, and even that not fresh, but dried and packed in tins." Figures of speech of this kind, which abound in the essay, remind us that it is a poet that speaks. We are told that the ideal should fulfil three conditions—it should "enable the mind of India to find out truth"; it must produce an "inspiring atmosphere of creative activity"; and lastly, it should be "in full touch with our complete life, economical, intellectual, aesthetic, social and spiritual." All this teaching is beautiful and suggestive. Coming to dry details, Sir Rabindranath would reduce the cost of education, because India is a poor country. Secondly, he would impart higher education in the vernaculars. Thirdly, he would include music and the fine arts in the curriculum, for they are "among the highest means of national self-expression, without which the people remain inarticulate." Lastly, we are told that "our centre of culture must be a centre of economic life—it must cultivate land, breed cattle, feed itself and its students", and thereby provide practical industrial training. These are the ideas which underlie the Shanti Niketan at Bolpur. The author does not mention the institution, but the reader will not forget it.

Many Indian writers, when they speak of national ideals, mean nothing more than the practice of a bygone age. Educational practice has varied from time to time in India. It is said that in the Vedic age students gathered round famous teachers in "forest retreats." In later times they were taught in monasteries. In still later times elementary instruction was given in the precincts of temples and mosques. All these arrangements were cheap. Were they ideal and can they be perpetuated? Sir Rabindranath's idea of a centre where agriculture and cattle-breeding, carpentry and other industries are taught, is evidently not national, in the sense it was practised in Valmiki's retreat or at Nalanda. Kshatriyas were taught archery and other martial exercises, and the omission to include reference to martial training in Sir Rabindranath's pamphlet is probably accidental. Or perhaps it was thought that modern education does not neglect physical culture, and the Boy Scouts movement, for example, provides the necessary training for a disciplined life. How are we to make education cheaper? Is it by dispensing with costly buildings, by reducing or abolishing fees, or by the device adopted in reformatories and jails, where the inmates work and contribute to the cost of supporting and educating them? Sir Rabindranath would probably recommend all these methods. We have no figures to show what a chemical laboratory or a medical college cost in former times. Modern science is costly and even Sir J. C. Bose asks for lakhs to equip his laboratory, where the workers will be all frugal Indians. Captain Petavel has explained his ideas in Bombay, but he does not seem to have made any impression such as would revolutionise the present system of education. The amount of knowledge to be acquired at the present day is so great that the time of earning must be kept distinct from that of learning, except where little learning is necessary to begin earning.

The proposal to impart higher education through the vernaculars is not new. Experiments have been introduced in some place and the results must be watched. Sir Rabindranath notices the objection about want of text-books and replies that unless higher education is given in the vernaculars, the text-books cannot come into existence. This is only the initial difficulty. A text-book must be supplemented by other reading. A student whose knowledge does not extend beyond his text-books is not worth much. Western knowledge cannot be acquired without an acquaintance with English in the present state of things, in whatever language teachers and students may talk to each other and candidates may answer questions at examinations. Will "an atmosphere of creative activity" be produced when more use is made of the vernaculars? The question cannot answered with confidence. What kind of creative activity could be seen in pre-British India? Why do we hear so much of the intellectual as well as physical degeneracy of India since the golden age which is placed in the remote past? We are bound to protect our vernaculars because they are our vernaculars, and we are not bound to plead in their defence that they will confer ulterior benefits which we cannot expect from other languages. The neglect of the fine arts in the scheme of general education cannot be traced to foreign influence. It is due to local causes, the chief of them being the anxiety of boys to pass their examinations in the shortest time possible. It is, however, a defect which must be rectified as far as possible.

AURANGZEB.

History of Aurangzeb by Jadunath Sirkar.—Vol. IV.

Prof. Jadu Babu's name is familiar to a wide circle of his countrymen as a Persian and Urdu scholar of first rate attainments. The Moghul period of Indian History has been his life study and the present volume—volume IV of his History of Aurangzeb—is a continuation of the previous ones on the same subject and is devoted to that monarch activities so far as they affected Southern India—the so-called Deccan. The final acts of the tragedy which wiped out of existence the two premier Muslim Sultanates of the Deccan—are depicted in vivi colours. Alongside is also treated the beginnings of the Maratha confederacy, the wonderful career of Shivaji, and the end of his disreputable son. Siva was a hero as King. The story of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat, the teachings of Saint Ramadas, the iron decipline given him in the days of his infancy by Konddev, the spiritual absorption of Jija Bai in her son, the wild nature of the country and his companions, combined with the democratic religious ferment of the Maratha Nation at the time produced in him a Hindu who was the last of his race, if we except a Bhaji I, a Madoji and a Ranjit. He taught his people that they were capable of administering a kingdom in all its departments and becoming independent leaders in war; that the Hindu race could build a nation found a state, defeat its own enemies and could conduct its own defence (without foreign aid), that could protect and promote literature and art, commerce and industry; could maintain navies and ocean going commercial fleets of its own, train its own sailors and conduct naval battles on equal terms with foreigners. Before Shivaji the Marathas were a scattered race—hirelings and servants of aliens in their own state. True they served the Sultanates of Bijapur and Golkonda. Yet they had no lot or part in the management. One-third of the volume, or or nearly one hundred and fifty pages,—is devoted to the rise of the Maratha power, the story of its founder and his sad end, another one-third to the story of the decline and fall of Bijapur, while the rest to the story of the similar fate which befell Golkonda. As interludes to these come the repeated Moghul invasions of the Deccan and their success, the treachery of Aurangzib's sons, the history of the Surat English factory, the anarchy at the Maratha capital consequent on the death of Shiva, the faction fight among the leaders and the triumph of Sambhu, and his final inglorious death along with his friend Kavi Kulesh (whom historians unjustly make his scape goat) at the hands of the Moghul Emperor. In the first part of the book are treated at length the causes which produced what Justice Ranade used to call a mighty conflagration in the Sahyadri hills—the rise of the Marathas to power and greatness. They are:—

(1) The simplicity, and uniformity of Maratha society as reflected in its literature which was poor, undeveloped and essentially popular.

(2) Their love of independence and democratic temper.

(3) The absence of the poor and vagrant problem, as well as the idle rich landowning or the capitalist class.

(4) The sterile nature of the soil which demanded of everyone to cultivate it at the sweat of his brow, and gave as an alternative to starvation only mercenary service in a foreign army.

(5) The mountanious and rugged nature of the country which gave along with its bracing climate natural Thermopylaes, offering chances to every one for becoming a Leonidas.

(6) Their splendid heredity of "belonging to a proud-spirited and warlike race, grateful for favours and revengful for wrongs' as noted by Hiewn Tsang.

(7) The splendid military training they had received in the Bijapuri and Golkonda armies as condotteiri.

(8) The rise from among the lower strata of society, as the chamars, carpenters, tailors, shopkeepers and even Mahars of poets prophets, and philosophers whose simple Bhakti knew no distruction of creed or caste for salvation.

(9) The political genius of Siva a superman to utilise all these for the benefit of his nation.

MARATHI PSALMS.

Psalms of Maratha Saints. By Nicol Macnicol, M.A., D.Ltt. Association Press, Calcutta.

This book gives translations of poems by the chief Maratha poet-saints. These poems are mostly hymns and prayers to the god Vithoba of Pandharpur; and one hundred and eight of them have been collected in this book, for in the rosary of Vaisvanite devotee there are one hundred and eight Tulsi beads. The poet who has been laid most under contribution is Tukaram, but a few pieces have been selected also from Jnanaswar, Mukta Bai, Namdev, Janabai, and Ekanath. All these poets are representatives of the great Maratha renaissance which beginning about the thirteenth century lasted upto the eighteenth. This movement was a part of the general national awakening of the Marathas which culminated in the person of Shivaji. On its intellectual and religious side it was a protest against the caste system, orthodoxy, and the degrading superstitions which had invaded the purer form of worship—evils which have not yet been fought out of existence in India.

The book begins with a useful and instructive Introduction in which the author gives an account of the Maratha poets and their works, with a somewhat lengthy comparison between the Hebrew and Hindu psalms. On one or two points the author is far from convincing. We are informed that "the god the Hindu aspires towards is capricious in his affection," and that the paths of Hindu piety "consists in the very earthliness and uncertainty of its eager hopes." But the author is contradicted by himself. When speaking of the Hindu devotee he says that "equanimity is his supreme quality," and again by the quotations he gives from Tukaram: "Calm is life's crown," and "Pity, patience, calm—that is God's dwelling place." In another place the author tells us about the Maratha saints that "their horizon is very narrow and limited, and their god is their own personal god—not the nation's or the world's." Surely not more narrow or limited than the Christian conception of God which requires each soul to ascend the ladder of salvation alone and unaided by its own effort with only the help that God himself can give. But throughout the author treatment of Hindu poetry is quite just and sympathetic, even though one may not agree with him in all his opinions.

The poems selected are mostly *abhangs* or religious hymns. They are translated in short lyric forms of English verse. The longings of the saint for fellowship with his god are well expressed. But oriental poetry seldom gains by translation into English verse. The peculiar music mingled with emotional intensity which forms the principal charm of oriental songs is lost entirely in the coldness and rigidity of English verse. But in the present case the difficulty is increased by the religious nature of the poems They are mostly cries of longing, or utterances of devotion or endeavours to understand life and destiny. Hence they lack the rich colours of affection and the decorations of language which are needed for artistic effect. But in spite of difficulties the book serves its purpose well which is to bring the intellectual treasures of ancient India within the reach of the ordinary man

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day's date, under the heading "Bombay's Latest Strikes," you state that Porters and Cabmen at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway have gone on strike. This is absolutely incorrect, and I am to request that you will contradict your statement to that effect in the next issue of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

E. N. GOLDNEY,
Ag. Secretary.

MEMORIAL TO MR. MONTAGU.

A MOVEMENT IN CALCUTTA.

MAHARAJA OF KASIM BAZAR'S LETTER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The Hon. the Maharaja of Kassim Bazar has issued the following letter dated 17th:—It is perhaps needless for me to point out to you that the passage of Mr. Montagu's Government of India Bill through the British Houses of Parliauent marks a new era in our constitutional development towards responsible Government. Mr. Montagu is certainly justified in describing the Royal Assent to this Act as the proudest moment of his life. It would reflect great discredit upon our intelligence and patriotism if we allowed such an historic and memorable event to go without an adequate memorial. I hope you will agree with me in thinking that the planting of this new mile-stone in our national progress should be duly kept in the memory of this and the future generation. With this object in view and in accordance with the suggestions of several friends I have decided to initiate in this province a movement for the establishment of a Memorial to the Reform Act of 1919 and to associate Mr. Montagu's name with it. It occurs to me individually that the establishment of a chair in constitutional History in the University of Calcutta or the erection of a Public Hall in the city of Calcutta in the name of Mr. Montagu will be the best memorial that may be thought of in this connection. If sufficient money will not be forthcoming for either of the above, a statue of Mr. Montagu in Indian marble by an Indian sculptor may form a desirable alternative. I am only throwing this suggestion for your consideration, and shall thank you to let me have your own view in the matter.

All replies to this letter will be considered by a Provisional Committee in which Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadicari, Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, Messrs. P. C. Mitter, Satyananda Bose, K. C. Roy and Prithwis Chandra Ray have very kindly agreed to serve.

IMPORT OF ROUBLE NOTES.

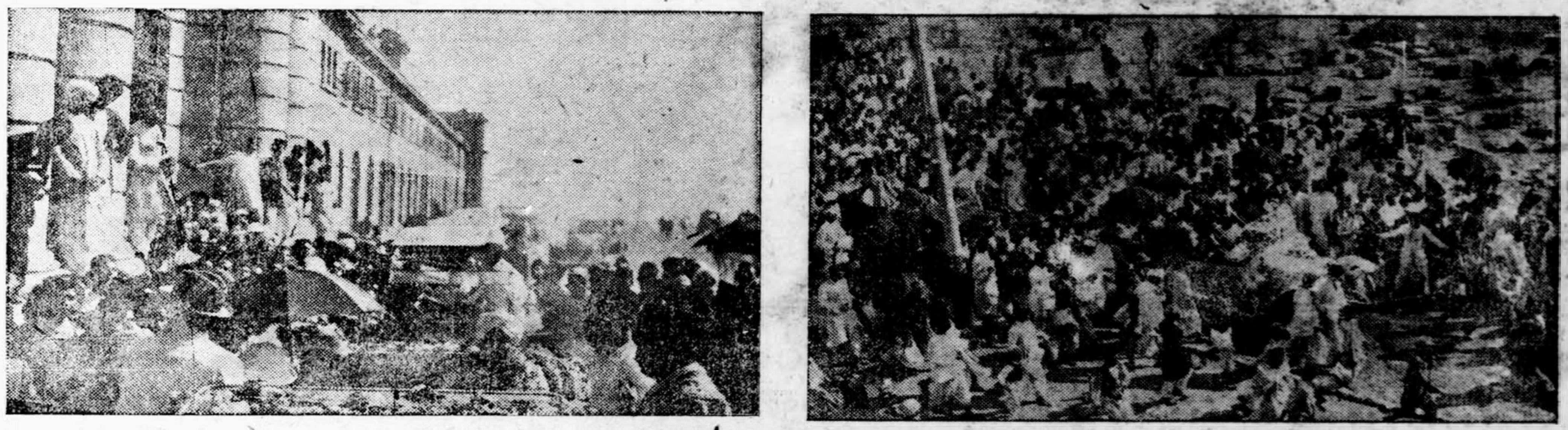
PERSIAN GOVT'S PROHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)

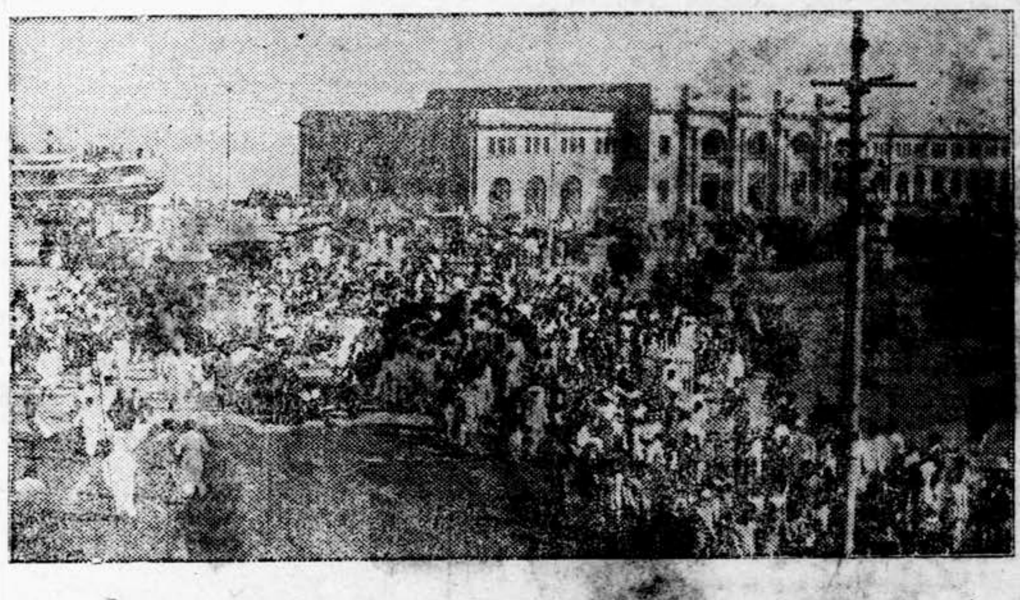
CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

It is notified that the Persian Government has prohibited the import of rouble notes and that any one who infringes this prohibition or smuggles or imports rouble notes into the Persian coast and Islands is liable to imprisonment or fine or both and also to confiscation of notes so imported, or smuggled.

RECEPTION OF LALA LAJPAT RAI IN BOMBAY.



AT BALLARD PIER.



ON THE ROAD IN SIDE THE BALLARD PIER.

THE PROCESSION NEAR JUMMA MUSJID.

THE INNER MAN

1.

I do not ask why grief remains.
Nor why love takes to flight.
But in my heart there oft arise
Immortal questionings born, I know not.
whence.

2.

I do not know why moonlight brings
Longings for the gloom,
And unpremeditated tears
As van and cold as midnight's withered
sun.

3.

I often wonder why there came
A sudden break in notes so sweet:
I wish I could stand still as Death
And listen to that chant everlastingly.

4.

And when the violet is in bloom
To wake the dead romances dear,
I feel the warmth of human hand
And stretching arms unmindful of the
gulf.

5.

I feel transplanted as I close
My eyes to peep across the veil
And hear the mournful maddening sigh,
I wish the bubble of bright melody ever
stayed.

"PARPATEX."

The following Press communique is issued:—It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils [illegible] to £2,000,000 will be offered [illegible] on Thursday the 26th February, 1920.

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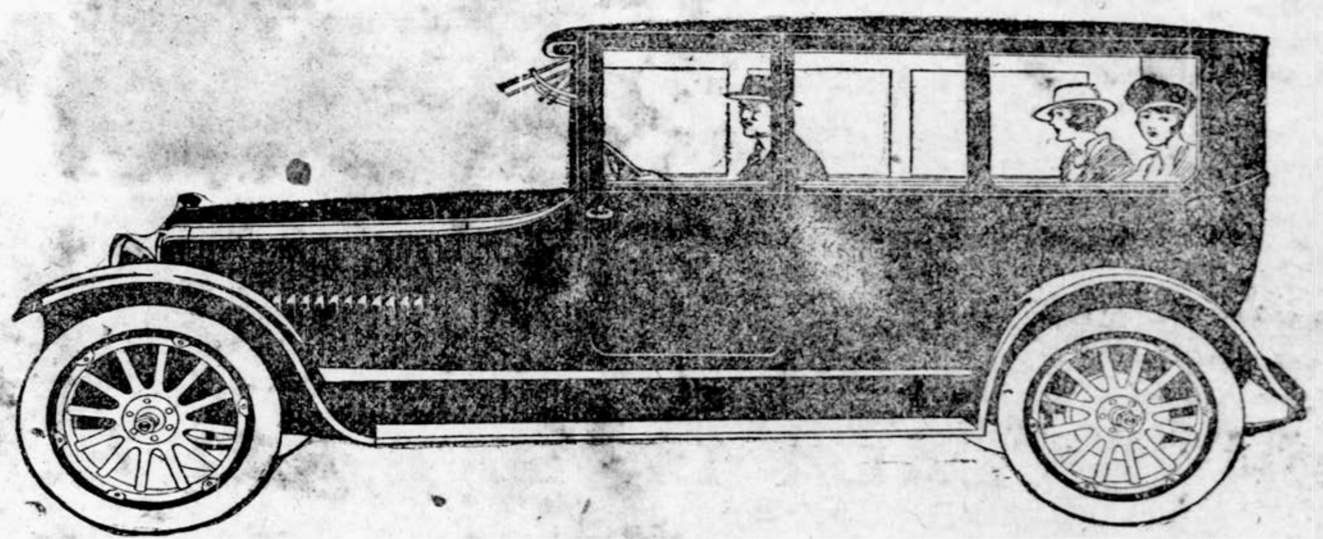

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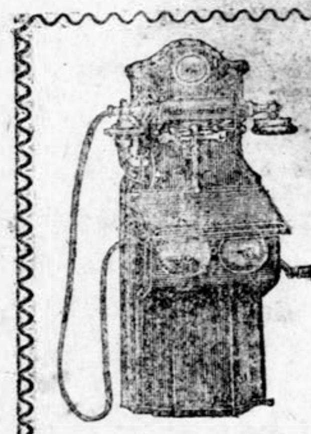

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